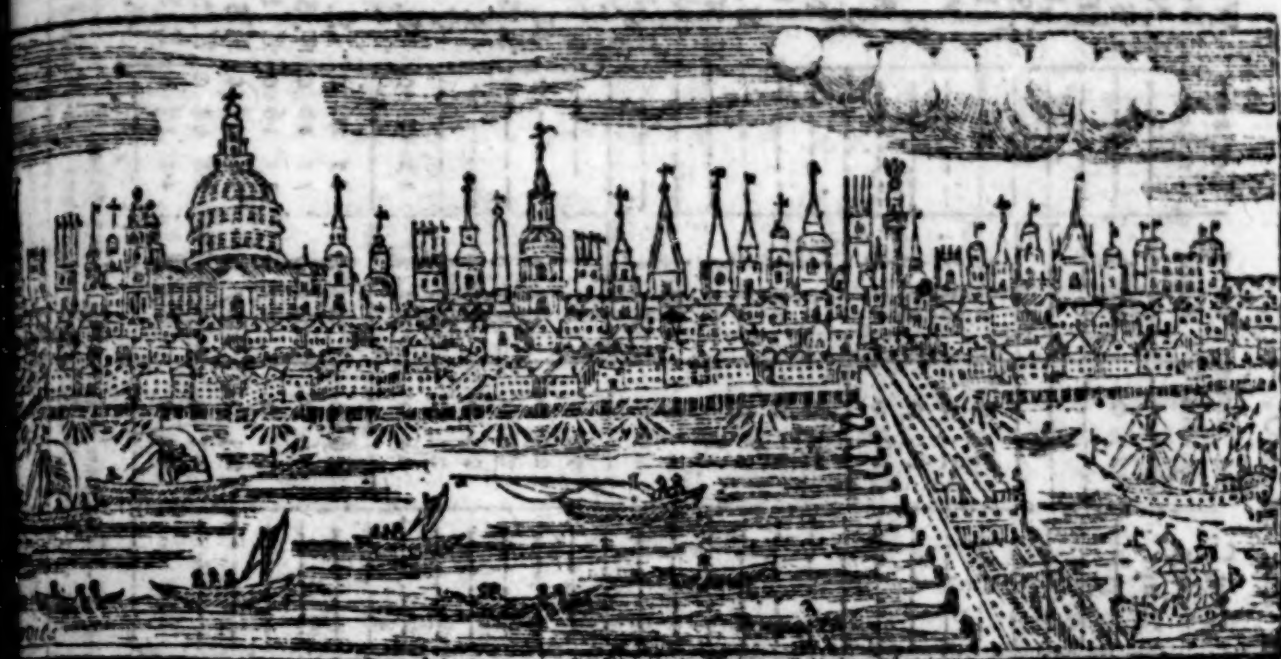


The LONDON MAGAZINE.



or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For A P R I L, 1765.

the Sandimanian Kiss	171	Salutary Lesson for the Clergy	193
ucus, or Wild Carrot; a Cure for		Mirror for Justices of the Peace	195
the Stone	172	Encomium on Trade and Commerce,	
count of Aldersgate Ward	174—176	from The Fool of Quality	196
ecdoté of a Present Minister	172	The Vicar of Wakefield's Family	198
ter II. on the Alliance between		Reflections on Capital Punishments	199
Church and State	177	Call on a certain Writer	ibid.
History of the last Session of Par-		Account of a singular Species of Wasp	
liament, &c. &c. &c.	178—183	and Locust	200
venue of the Isle of Man for ten		Dr. Cooke's Vindication of his Spirits	
Years	179		201
utions of Math. Questions	178	Capital Punishments not Warrantable	
ures on the Trade and Commerce		for petit Crimes	202, 203
of the British Colonies	183—187	Reflections on the general Principles	
Thoughts relative to the Papists		of War, &c.	204—206
	188	POETICAL ESSAYS	206—209
man Demands equitably settled	189	THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER	210
tract of the Act for securing the		Marriages and Births; Deaths	214
pendence of America	190	Ecclesiastical Preferments	ibid.
ing Amusements of the K— of		Promotions Civil and Military	ibid.
—a	191	Course of Exchange	ibid.
ry of Sir George Ellison	ibid.	Monthly Bills of Mortality	ibid.
ellent Method of providing for the		FOREIGN AFFAIRS	216
	192	Stocks, Grain; Wind and Weather	170

WITH

An elegant PLAN of ALDERSGATE-WARD,
 CHURCHES of ST. BOTOLPH's and ST. ANNE's CHURCHES,
 AND
 A curious Representation of a singular Species of WASPS and LOCUSTS,
 All finely engraved.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Rose, in Pater-noster Row;
 may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732, to this Time, neatly bound or
 stitched, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in APRIL, 1766.

[illegible]

CHARLES CORBETT, Bookfeller, and Correct State Lottery Office Keeper, facing St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet Street, where the Tickets, Shares, and Chances of Tickets are sold and registered, also the Blank and Prizes bought and sold.

[illegible]

THE LONDON MAGAZINE,

For APRIL, 1766.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

On the Sandimanian Kifs.

S I R,

THE new mode of religious profession commonly called, *Sandimanian*, is observed to lay stress upon the *holy kifs*, with which they salute one another. I should charitably suppose, they look upon it as an apostolical injunction, because St. Paul bids the Corinthians so to greet one another, 2 ep. xiii. 12. And in the same manner he exhorts the Romans, xvi. 16. It appears to me very astonishing that this figurative, or metaphorical injunction should have so literal and gross an interpretation: for it is obvious, to any common reader, that St. Paul could have no such meaning; forasmuch as in both those places, he immediately adds, *a salutation, or greeting*, which could not possibly be external, carnal, or bodily. This will be evident, since in one place it is said, *the churches of Christ salute, or kiss you*, in the other, it is, *all the saints salute, greet, or kiss you*. Now let me ask, whether any man, in his senses, would imagine that all the churches and about Corinth, did, literally or in a bodily sense, salute or kiss either the faces, the hands, the shoulders, the feet, or the beards of the christians at Rome? Or whether all the saints at Philippi did literally, or corporally salute or kiss the christians at Corinth? But if the salutation of the churches, and of all the saints, which St. Paul presents to those christians to whom he writes, must necessarily be understood in a spiritual and moral sense, and as attending their pious affections, and ardent wishes of their prosperity and peace; then, the *holy kifs*, with which he exhorts them to salute one ano-

ther, must also have the same signification. And it can only be an arbitrary interpretation, that will make the one salutation corporal; and the other mental and spiritual.

Among the easterns, the *civil salutation* did differ considerably according to the difference of rank of the persons they did salute; the common salutation, Sandys says, is laying the right hand on the bosom, and a little declining their bodies; but when they salute a person of great rank, they bow almost to the ground, and kiss the hem of his garment. And SHAW mentions their kissing the feet and knees, as well as the garments of superiors. But then kissing the feet was not only an expression of reverence, but of subjection: Nay, falling down at the feet of a person, was what signified *the kissing his feet*. And Dr. Pocock says, they were wont to kiss what comes from the hand of a superior.

Those of equal age and dignity, kiss the hand, the head, or the shoulder of one another. The women kissed the beards of their husbands, and the children the beards of their fathers.

The kissing of the *cheek or lips*, does not seem to have been a *civil salutation* among the easterns. They had very different modes of greeting one another. Men to kiss the *cheeks* or *lips* of men does not appear to have been an eastern custom, either between equals, or those of different age and rank. It is not in the least probable, that the first christians should introduce a custom, that would expose them to *suspicious* among their infidel neighbours. — The promiscuous corporal kifs, if rendered a religious observance, would have greatly injured the christian profession, and occasioned much infamy and reproach. There is an indelicacy that could not have the countenance of this apostle, who

is constantly urging the christians to abstain from all the appearances of evil.

It is therefore an interpretation of the *holy kifs*, that has nothing at all in the text, nor any thing in the eastern civil customs of saluting one another, to countenance.—We then may, with the utmost certainty, conclude, that the salutations, used in the *Sandimanian* church are not apostolical.—St. Paul, by the *holy kifs*, manifestly recommends brotherly love, the warmest affection and good will towards one another; as he knew, that this was the end of the commandment, and was what would give them the high social relishes of their religious profession. By this criterion of brotherly love, they were to be distinguished from the rest of mankind; and known, by all men, that they were the disciples of that Jesus, who came to disseminate among the children of men, the spirit of benevolence towards one another. Since the *Sandimanian* sect have so manifestly and offensively mistaken the apostolic sense of the *holy kifs*, it will suggest a reasonable caution to all christians, how they introduce any kind of ritual into the worship of religious societies. The *hay* and the *strubble* will not bear the fire of a strict examination: and they who are fond of such combustibles, must suffer loss.—

From the above account of the *holy kifs*, these very singular professors may, perhaps, find some reason for renouncing a custom which cannot be very honourable to their profession if it be not effectual, in convincing them of error; I desire that any of their most learned elders would shew the public, how the Philipians could possibly comply with that apostolic injunction, Philip. IV. 21. *Salute every saint in Christ Jesus*. What? Were they at Phillippi, to give the salutation or corporal kifs to all persons every where who had embraced christianity? How did the brethren which were with him salute or kifs them? Or how did all the saints give them the holy kifs? and especially they of Caesar's household.—but the absurdity is glaring!

A Lover of Decency.

Anecdote of one of the present Ministers.

WHEN Mr. C—— was a young officer abroad, on some

command, there was made known to him a clergyman of worth and learning, who had a numerous offspring; sixteen, or some such number of years after, when he was secretary to the late duke of Devonshire in Ireland, he was forced to advertise, and by that means found out the poor (but deserving) man, still a curate, struggling with poverty, and procured him a living in the church of 400l. per. annum. The knowledge he had of this gentleman is said to have been merely accidental, and he neither heard from, nor saw him till he procured for him his promotion.

A Copy of a Letter to the Right Rev. Thomas Lord Bishop of Kildare, from Thomas Butler, Esq; of Westminster in Wilts, concerning, a REMEDY for the STONE and GRAVEL.

THE benefit I received from the Daucus, or Wild Carrot, has been so great, that I thought it my duty to mankind to advertise its virtues, and the relief I received from it, in the Salisbury Journal, about three years ago, which was crowned with such high satisfaction, that I received intelligence, that it had done great cures on several people who took it purely on the recommendation of my advertisement.

I had laboured under that painful disorder the stone in the kidney at least forty-six years, when about four years since, or something more, it became so painful, that I was under an absolute necessity of quitting my annual journeys into Hants, and seek for ease by any means I could find it; but all in vain; it grew upon me so, that I could not sit at table to eat my meat but in the greatest pain; and finding by experience, I could have no more ease in a recumbent posture, I was obliged to lay down wherever I came, either at home or abroad, and in that posture I conversed with my friends, and in that position eat my dinner daily, and in short, I was still followed by such continual pain, that I expected I had but a short time to live. I had applied to physicians, apothecaries, quacks, and old women, and, conformable to directions, made use of Mrs. Stephens's medicine, and, nauseous as it was, I took about fourscore draughts of it, together with

a full dose of the ill tasted powder, that is a part of the recepe; but all in vain: I could find no relief. In this miserable condition I recollected I had an Herbal, in which were prescribed remedies for many disorders: I providentially looked into it, and found the Wild Carrot strongly recommended by Mr. Boyle. I immediately (it being the 1st or 2d of August) sent a person into the fields to get me the Wild Carrot, which was accordingly done; I made it into a tea, sweetening it with Lisbon sugar, and drank about two ordinary tea-pots full in a day, each pot containing a full half pint, the one for breakfast, the other for supper, eating with it as with other tea, and in three days time the pain began to grow weak and die away, and in five days it quite left me, my spirits revived, and I was restored (I bless God) to perfect ease. I continued drinking this tea till the 17th of December following, and then idly neglecting it, the disorder returned; I had a short fit which held me about six hours: I had again recourse to my Wild Carrot and in a few days got the better of it; since which I have enjoyed great ease: I cannot say that I never felt pain in the kidneys, but this I can aver for truth, that it is never enough to make me cry Oh! And that I think I never enjoyed better health more than I have done for these four years. This is the time of the year (August) when I got it. I will only say, (though I know not how to have done with this subject, where almost a miracle has been wrought in my favour,) that it is to be gathered in August, and dried well in some room in the shade, and then put aside in a close vessel for use: You are only to use the heads or seeds of it. I take six or seven heads and put them into the tea-pot, and then put boiling water upon them, and, after it has stood as other common tea, drink it, generally dividing it into two draughts. I forbear all meats, (at least ought to do so,) and strong beer I rigidly refrain from; I drink about two or three glasses of wine after dinner, and as much good table-draught as I have an inclination to; I never drink any thing in a morning before or after tea; I drink nothing after tea in the evening. It is something forcing,

but not violently, so it does not hurt in any kind. You will say, perhaps, I am prejudiced in its favour, but of this I am confident; I have enjoyed more ease these last four years than I ever did from the age of fourteen, and I find myself in better health to that time. I have not made any bloody, or coffee-ground water, no not once since I took the carrot tea, notwithstanding I made such, at times, for more than twenty years before.

I am, &c.

THOMAS BUTLER."

A Letter from the Rev. the Dean of Kildare.

"S I R,

ON reading Mr. Butler's letter, I, who had been much afflicted with the stone, betook myself to the drinking the Wild Carrot tea; this was in the month of October last, and since I have drank it I have not felt any severe pain; I have sometimes, indeed, uneasy feelings, but those are the feelings rather of weight than of pain, and generally terminate in my parting with a great deal of loose gravel, much more than I was formerly used to part with. Whether this medicine tends to the dissolution of a stone, already concreted, or serves only to prevent a further concretion, I cannot say, it is no small happiness, that whatever its manner of operation may be, I have, ever since I drank it, been free from any violent pain: How long I shall continue so, God only knows.

Bath,

I am, &c.

Dec. 24, 1764. PHILIP FLETCHER."

To make DAUCUS or DAUCUS ALE.

Take of the Daucus seed, nine ounces, raisins of the sun eighteen ounces; put them into a bag, and hang in a vessel of six gallons of good ale, after it is worked, and when fine, after eight days, drink three pints a day.

☞ *If the repeated Letters of Mr. Giles Thomas, Mr. Emanuel Wilkes, Sir Thomas S—, Mr. ald. —, and several other of our valuable correspondents, sent for two years last, have received no answer, it was because we resolved to be silent till we could gratify their desire in some measure at least. One of these gentlemen expressed his wonder that*

that considering our title of London Magazine, we did not think it incumbent upon us to give a compendious history of this metropolis, adorned with plans, &c. the others peremptorily demanded it of us, on pain of their displeasure. We have therefore prepared plans of the several wards of the city which, with the best account thereof, will be inserted at proper seasons, and we hope will be look'd upon as a testimony of our respect to our contributors; who will please only to remember that we have various inclinations to consult, and consequently cannot give the wards, &c. in one series of publication.

A Succinct, but accurate Account of ALDERSGATE WARD, with a correct PLAN of that Ward; and the Liberty of St. Martin's le Grand, according to a new Survey.

THIS ward was so denominated from the north gate of the city, and consists of divers streets, lanes, &c. situated as well within the gate and wall, as without. Of that part within the gate, the east part joins the west part of Cripplegate ward, in Engain or Maiden Lane, beginning on the north side of that lane, at Staining Lane end, and running up that lane from Haberdasher's Hall, to where St. Mary Staining Church stood, (which was destroyed by the fire of London and not rebuilt) and thence east, winding almost to Woodstreet, west through Oat Lane, and then by the south side of Bacon house, to Noble Street, and back again by Lillypot Lane (also part of the ward) to Maiden Lane; so on that north side, west, to where St. John Zachary's church stood, and to Foster Lane. On the South side of Maiden Lane, is the west side of Gutter Lane, to Carey Lane (which is also in this ward) and back again into Maiden Lane by the north side of Goldsmith's Hall, to Foster Lane; and this is the east wing of the ward. Foster Lane is almost wholly therein, and begins south, near Cheapside, on the east, by the north side of St. Foster's Church, and runs down N. W. by the west end of Maiden Lane, by Lillypot Lane and Oat Lane to Noble Street; and through that by Shelley house (wantiently called as belonging to the Shelleys) of which Sir Thomas Shelley was owner, Henry. IV. And it was afterwards called Bacon house, being rebuilt by

Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper to Queen Elizabeth. Then the ward runs down on that side to where St. Olave's church stood, in Silver Street, (also burnt in the dreadful fire of London, and not rebuilt) at the north west end of Noble Street. In Foster Lane this ward begins on the west side thereof over against the S. W. corner of St. Foster's church, and by where St. Leonard's church stood, by Pope Lane end, and by St. Anne's Lane end, which lane is also in the ward. Here you enter the main street called St. Martin's, which includes St. Martin on the east side thereof, and so down on both sides to where Aldersgate stood. And these are the city bounds of this ward.

Aldersgate which was situated ST. of Cripplegate, at the distance of 116 feet was probably so called, says Maitland, from Aldrich, a Saxon, or from Seniors or old men, the builders thereof; some authors say it was so called from the great number of elder trees growing in that neighbourhood. Either of these derivations are more probable than that drawn from the age; for as it is not mentioned before the conquest it was not erected before that period. Maitland does not agree with Stowe, that it was one of the original gates of the city. It being old and ruinous was rebuilt, at the city expence, in 1616, and ornamented with king James 1. on horseback in the large square over the arch, the posture he made his entry into London, when he took possession of the English Crown: The arms of three kingdoms quartered above his head. On the east side of the gate stood the prophet Jeremiah and on the west side the prophet Samuel, with applicable passages from each of the prophecies. On the south side James 1. in his royal robes, was represented sitting in a chair of state. It was much defaced by the fire of London in 1666, it was repaired in 1670, for the last time in the mayoralty of John Barber, Esq; Anno 1733. The postern had long been a passage for the citizens on foot, and a well post was then opened. The apartments in this gate were appropriated to the use of the common cryer. Being considered as an obstruction to the passages, and a hindrance to the tra-

the neighbourhood it was taken down some years ago.

Without the gate and from it this ward runs north to the church and then west to Little Britain, taking in part of Town Ditch and three houses in Crown Court in Long Walk; and thence it goes north and takes in a corner of Bartholomew's hospital, where formerly stood Peterborough house, and comes to the gate at Bartholomew Close, in Little Britain, on the west, and thence to Great Montague, court (in this ward) and both sides of Little Britain, and runs up the west side of Aldersgate street taking in part of Long Lane, on both sides of the way, Carthusian Street: Taking the south side of that street it ends including the first great house in Charterhouse-Square, on the left. This is the western bound. The eastern begins one house beyond the White Horse Yard, in Fan's Alley, and runs down Pick-axe street, to the east to Barbican, part of which is in the ward, and so down Aldersgate street to Jewin Street; part of which is also in this ward; and from thence to the gate. These are the bounds of Aldersgate Ward without. As our plan is a very full one, we do not think it necessary to give a list of the streets, lanes, courts, alleys, &c. in the ward, but shall say somewhat of the principal buildings ancient and modern. On the north side of Dark Entry, a passage from Alders Lane to St. Martin's le Grand, is the parish church of St. Leonard Alders Lane, which being consumed by the fire of London, is not rebuilt, the parish united to Christ Church, the place where it stood is inclosed within a wall, for a burial place for the inhabitants of the parish. Goldsmith's Hall, a handsome brick building with a court within, (and a large room opposite, now made use of for hanging silver) is situated at the end of Maiden Lane. At the other corner of that lane stood the church of St. Zachary, which has not been rebuilt since the said dreadful fire, and the parish being united to St. Anne's, Aldersgate, the ground on which it stood is inclosed for a burial ground, this church yard was a large house and court yard, belonging to Sir Thomas Bludworth, Lord mayor in 1666, and since to Richard Levett, Esq; son

of Sir Richard Levett, lord mayor in 1700; in which he kept his mayoralty. At present it is handsomely rebuilt and converted into an office for the union insurance against losses by fire. On the same side, beyond Staining Lane, is seated Haberdasher's Hall, but which is in Cripplegate ward. The parish church of St. Anne, Aldersgate, is situated in St. Anne's Lane, which since the fire of London is very handsomely and neatly built, the front all of rubbed brick. (See the view on the plan.)

In Aldersgate Street are Cook's Hall; the parish church of St. Botolph Aldersgate, which was a very old building and escaped the ravages of the fire of London, but being much decayed was rebuilt in the year 1754. (See the view thereof on the plan.) There are ten alms-houses, situated on the east side of Staining Lane, near Haberdasher's Hall, for ten poor people of that company, founded in 1539, by Thomas Huntlow, Haberdasher, and endowed with 8s. a week, to be paid on every Friday, augmented by Mr. Thomas Barns, with vol. per annum more for ever. London house, on the west side of Aldersgate street, formerly called Dorchester house, being possessed by the marquises of Dorchester, and afterward Petre house, becoming the property of the Lords Petre. After the restoration it was purchased for the residence of the bishops of London, and is a large and commodious brick building, with a neat chapel. It is now chiefly occupied as the city of London lying-in hospital, for married women, instituted March 1, 1750, an institution of much utility, and greatly encouraged. The government of this charity is managed by a president, four vice-presidents and a treasurer, chosen annually from among the governors; they are at this time (1766) president Hon. Thomas Harley, alderman: vice presidents, Sir James Hodges, knt. Richard Morrell, Henry Shiffner, Richard Hoare, William Gordon Esqrs; treasurer, Richard Blunt, Esq; physician, Dr. Benj. Martin; man-midwife in ordinary, Dr. Samuel Wathen, &c. &c. &c. Thanet or Shaftesbury house on the east side of Aldersgate Street, an admired piece of architecture, is now converted to private use. More northward, in the same

same street Lauderdale house, the duke of Lauderdale's, at present occupied by a tradesman. South of London house was a fine mansion of the earls of Westmoreland, now partly rebuilt, and the rest applied to mechanic uses. On the spot where the south side of St. Bartholomew's hospital now stands, was formerly Peterborough house, a mansion of the earls of Peterborough. In Little Britain formerly stood a fine palace, the residence of the Lords Montague, and in Bull and Mouth Street, a city mansion of the earls of Northumberland.

Near the north east corner of Little Britain, in Aldersgate Street, stood a priory belonging to the abbey of Cluny, in France, which was suppressed by Henry V. and its revenues granted to the Parish of St. Botolph, on condition of founding in their church an altar or fraternity dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The site of this house still remains, by the name of Trinity-Hall, and several tenements in Trinity-Lane, in the possession of the Parish.

The Liberty of St. Martin's-le-Grand, contains but one principal street called St. Martin's-le-Grand, with several courts, alleys, &c. This liberty was an ecclesiastical foundation, and took its name originally from a collegiate church founded by Ingalricus and his brother Edward, A. D. 1056. for a dean and secular canons or priests, and dedicated to St. Martin, with the addition of le Grand, from the great or extraordinary privileges of Sanctuary, &c. granted by divers monarchs thereto. This college was surrendered to Edward VI. in the second year of his reign, 1548, and the same year the college church was pulled down, and houses built on the ground. After this liberty with the sanctuary and privileges, was granted to the abbey of St. Peter's, Westminster, William, abbot of Westminster, asserted his title to the privileges and sanctuary of St. Martin's-le-Grand, in London, with the precincts, circuit and bounds thereof. The liberties of this place, after the dissolution of the college remained and were preserved very cautiously, from time to time, notwithstanding many disputes and hearings with the city, and it is still in the liberty of Westmin-

ster and is governed and votes for members of parliament accordingly. Persons not free may here follow their professions and trades.

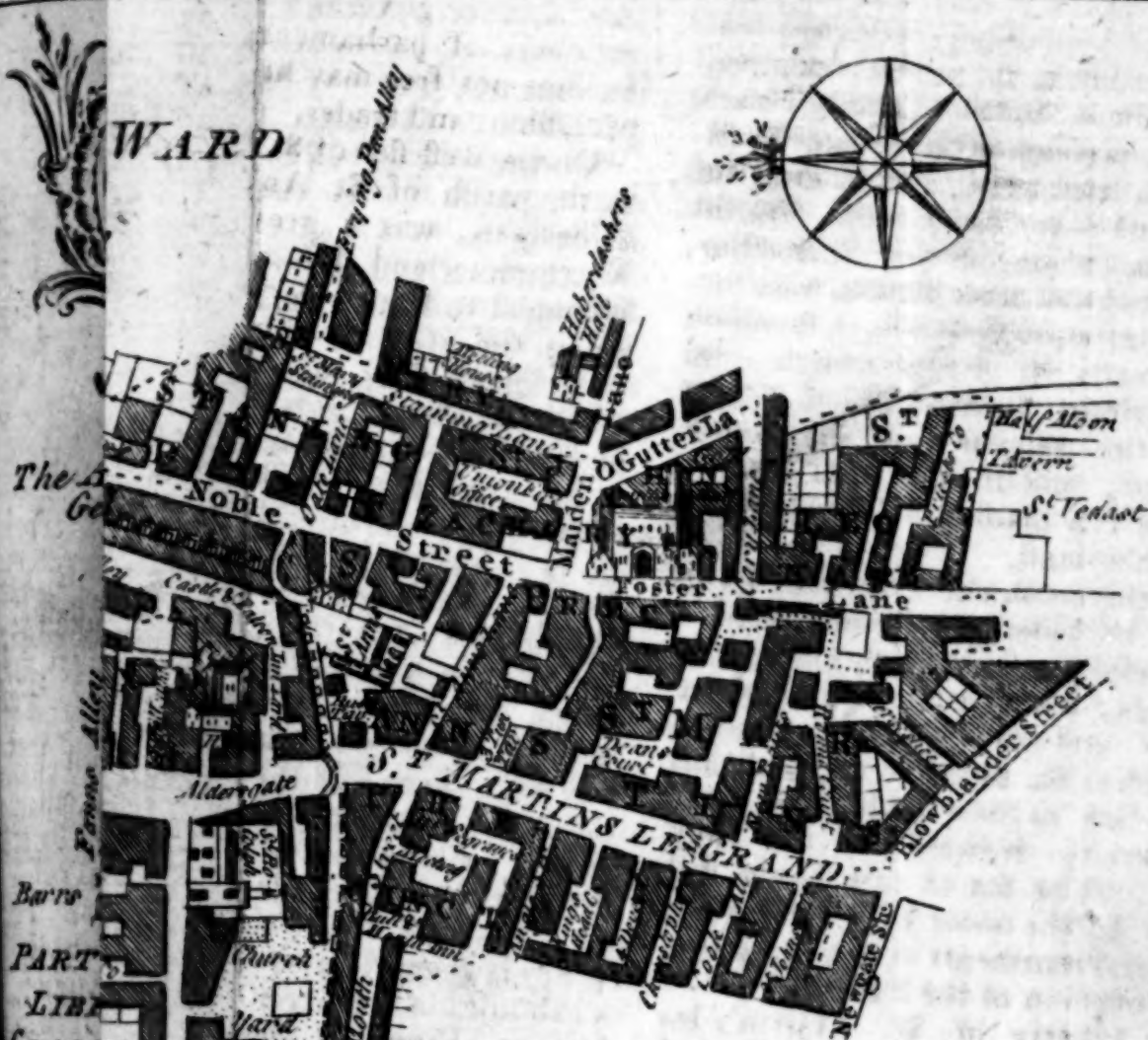
On the west side of St. Martin's lane, in the parish of St. Anne, almost by Aldersgate, was a great house called Northumberland house, which once belonged to Henry Percy; but Henry IV. in the 7th year of his reign, gave it to Queen Jane, his wife, and then it was called her wardrobe. Antiently the kings of England have lodged therein.

The church of St. Botolph without Aldersgate, is at present an impropriation of the dean and chapter of St. Peter's Westminster, subject to the bishop and archdeacon of London; but being a donative pays neither first fruits nor tenths to the king. The impropriation was worth about 300l. per ann. 1636, and the dean and chapter put in a curate with a small salary, so that he is chiefly maintained by the surplice fees, bequests, and a collection amongst the parishioners. The vestry is general; two church wardens, 546 houses in the city liberty. Augmentations: From St. Martin's Outwich, six pounds; St. Martin's Ludgate five pounds. St. Margaret Pattens and Trinity parish two pounds per ann.

St. Ann's Aldersgate is a rectory, in Advowson to the bishops of London, the vestry is general; two churchwardens; 147 houses.

The alderman of this ward, is the Right Honourable George Nelson, Esq; lord mayor of this city for the present year; the common-council are, Mr. Joseph Rose, deputy, Messrs. Samuel Bates, Charles Rivington, William Tyser, Esq; deputy. Messrs. Andrew Jourdain, Samuel Jacam, George Lewis Carr. One of the deputies acts within and the other without the gate. This ward hath also eight constables, nine scavengers, nineteen wardmote inquestmen, and a beadle: Of whom one constable, the beadle and forty-four watchmen, watch every night, and in the liberty of St. Martin's-le-Grand which is in this ward, twelve. There are all fifty-six. The jury men, which are returned by the Wardmote inquest are to serve in the several courts in the Guild-hall in the month of August. The ward is taxed to the fifteenth London 7l. and in the Exchequer 6l. 10s.

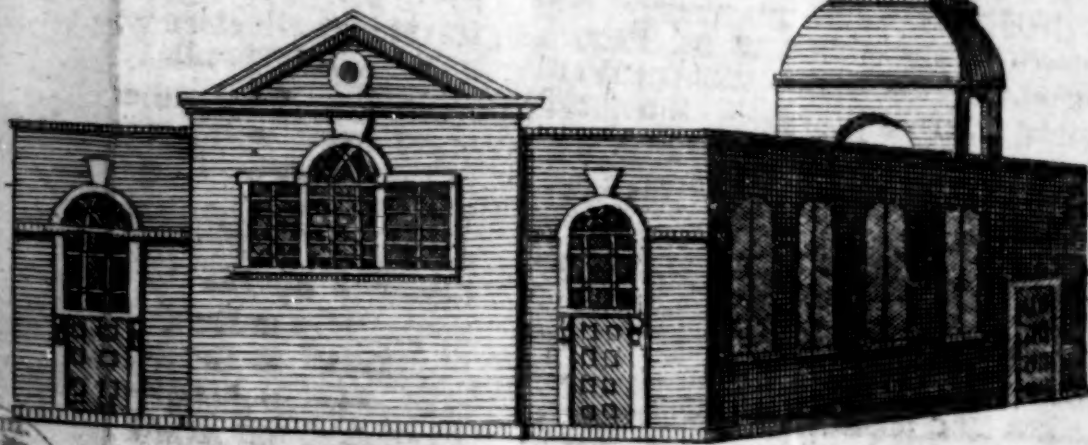
most Humbly Inscrib'd.



PART OF FARINGDON

WARD WITHIN

The North East prospect of the
Church of S^t Botolph Without Alders.
Gate rebuilt in the Year 1754.



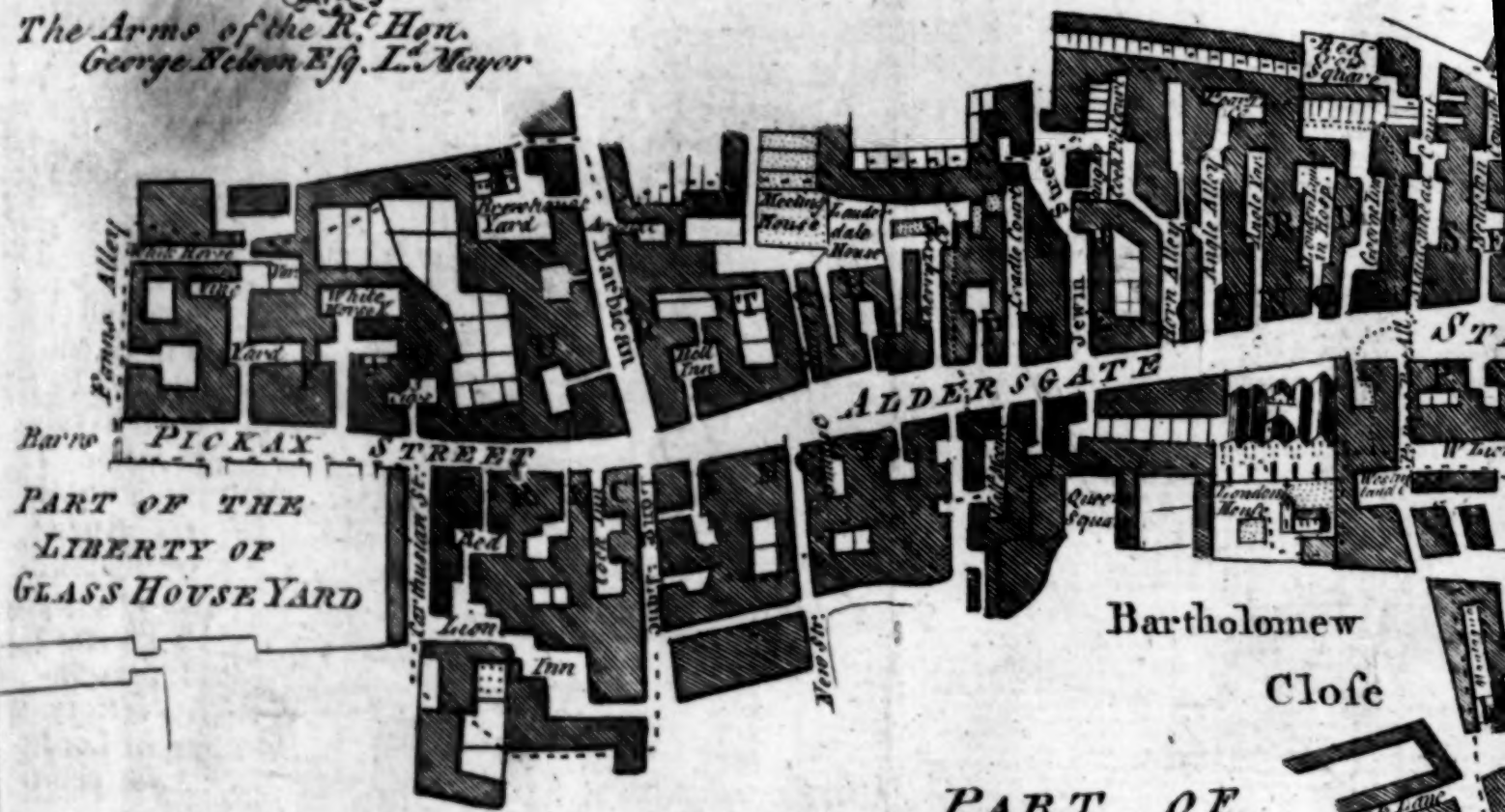
To the R.^t Hon.^{ble} George Nelson Esq.^r the



The Arms of the R.^t Hon.
George Nelson Esq. Ld Mayor

PART OF CRIPPLE

WITHIN AND WITH



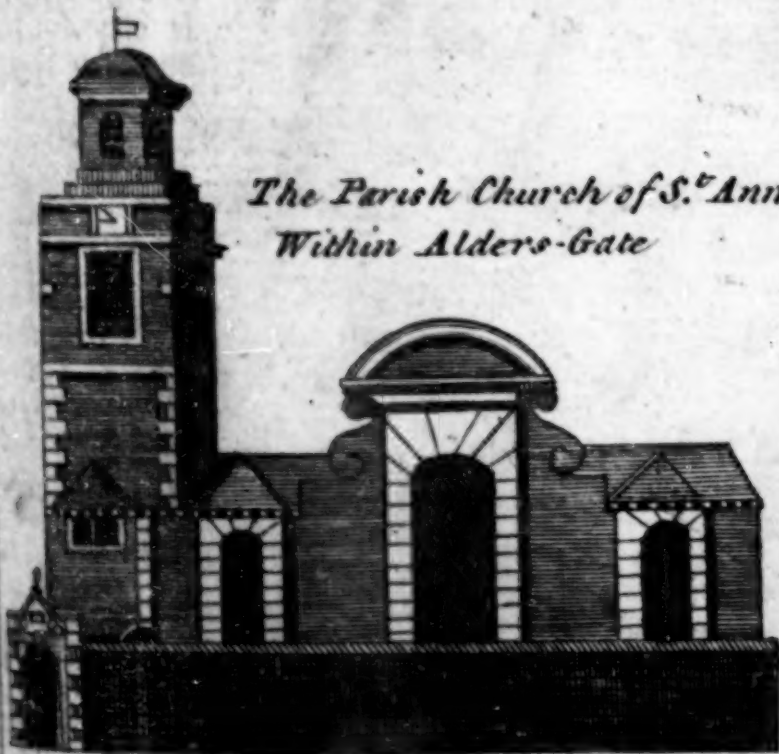
Bartholomew
Close

PART OF

FARINGDON WARD

WITHOUT

The Parish Church of S.^t Anne
Within Alders-Gate



ALDERSGATE WARD
with its Divisions into
Precincts and Parishes
And the Liberty of S.^t Mar
tins le Grand, According
to a NEW SURVEY.

q. this Plate is most Humbly Inscrib'd.

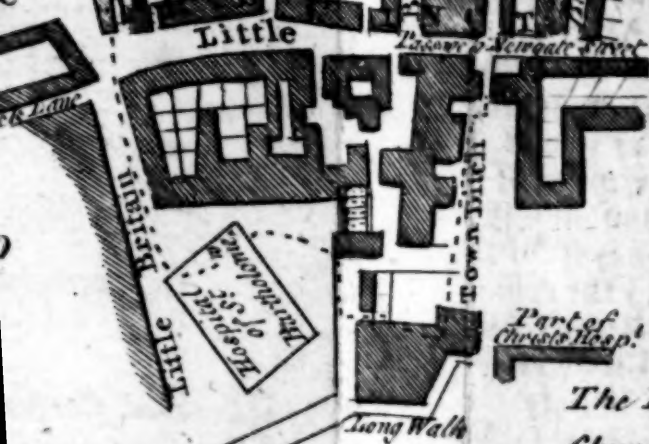
PLEGATE WARD

WITHOUT

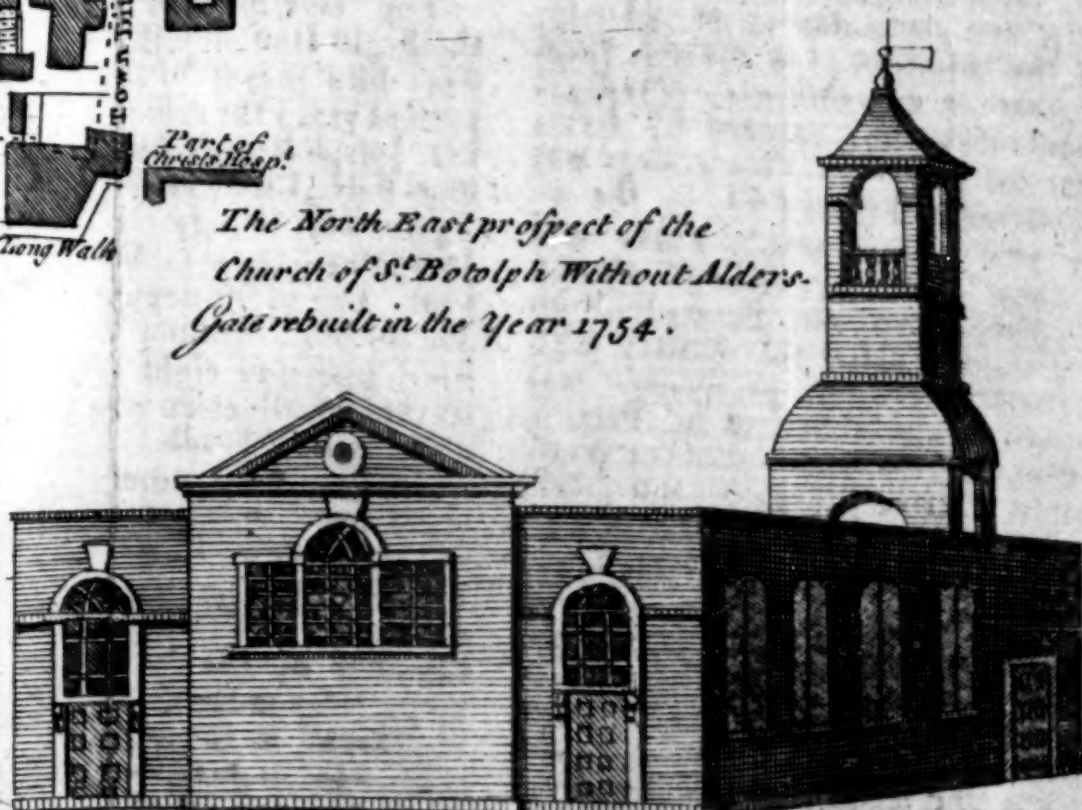


PART OF FARINGDON

WARD WITHIN



*The North East prospect of the
Church of St. Botolph Without Alders-
Gate rebuilt in the Year 1754.*



WARD
into
rishes
St. Mar-
ding
Y.



of
p
h
th
ci
pr
of
I
na
cie
by
the
sub
dir
var
but
free
anc
then
"ve
whic
defin
you,
ance,
term
ing st
fiken
and y
consci
ed, o
doctri
writen
Locke
Will t
force
rine?
we no
of thi
rather
not
princ
by virt
were n
ent ti
the sam
age,
g of c
ght of
society,
om a
April,

On the Alliance between Church and State and the American Bishops. In five Letters from a Gentleman in the Country to his Friend in Town.

LETTER II.

Dear Sir,

MR. Locke's definition of a church stands thus—A voluntary society of men joining themselves together of their own accord, in order to the public worshipping of God in such a manner as they judge acceptable to him, and effectual to the salvation of their souls.—Of a state thus:—A society of men constituted only for the procuring, preserving, and advancing, of their own civil interests.

The alliance of church and state may, I think, be thus defined.—A *whole* nation, as *one* religious and civil society, joined together by *law*, (made by a majority in power) in order to the public worshipping of God by the *whole* in such a manner as the *law* directs, and to which the law annexed various penalties on the non-compliers; but the divine doctrine of toleration freeing from those penalties, the alliance is supposed to stand better without them.—You will observe, the words "voluntary and of their own accord," which are so essential to Mr. Locke's definition of a church, are lost as to you, by the new definition.—This alliance, or church established by law, the terms or conditions of this alliance, being such as you cannot comply with consistently with your allegiance to Christ, and your obligations to the rights of conscience.—Why then you are tolerated, or you have a right to the divine doctrine of toleration, as this learned writer calls it, and may adopt Mr. Locke's definition.—Ay, but how far? Will the bishop let you feel the full force of what he calls the divine doctrine? Will he speak out boldly you are no Schismatick when you make use of this divine right?—Does he not rather insinuate the contrary? Does he not fix tests upon you and plead an incapacitating you from civil offices by virtue of this pretended alliance?—Were not the *same* pleas used in ancient time for penal laws? Will not the *same* pleas serve for any country, age, and allowing to this confounding of church and state? This losing sight of the original institution of each society, and raising up a new image from a pretended alliance of both,

never to be proved as I humbly conceive, as of right, nor to be rendered consistent with facts?—It is no wonder, when the pope had usurped such enormous power, that at the reformation the deposition of that power was the main thing looked to.—It is no wonder, when those, who were just made sensible of the errors of popery, and had so long groaned under Egyptian darkness and slavery, should be so much taken up with their light, that they should content themselves with their freedom from Romish power and Romish persecution, without immediately digging to the foundation of *all undue* power, to the spring of all persecutions. But it is surprizing, that, amidst the light of the latter age, the axe has not been laid to the root, and Mr. Locke's principles carried triumphantly into practice, as the most truly Christian and Roman, the most agreeable to the original institution of church and state—the most consistent with the religious and civil liberties of a christian and free people, however denominated as to their religious appellation, or mode of civil government.—I must confess the old pleas for ecclesiastical power have been put to flight, and the civil power has shewn very little inclination to have them renewed and put in exercise.—Many individuals of the several denominations into which the church of Christ is divided, and which make up the people of the state, have most certainly pleaded as strongly in this age for liberty, civil and religious, as in any age since that of the apostolic, or as in any free state since that of Rome, but with what little avail in practice, or effect, as to the public, has it been, or can it be, whilst church and state are confounded by a visionary scheme of an alliance, or any power supposed as of right to make laws in Christ's kingdom, to break in on his royal prerogative, and infringe the liberty of his subjects, or to break in on the rights of mankind, by rendering civil subjects incapable of enjoying them when no civil forfeiture has been incurred.—Very different is Mr. Locke's christian and Roman principle, a principle that will wear alike in all ages and countries, among *all* christians and good subjects, whereas the alliance, or confounding the two societies, must be *shifted*, as you look

into past ages, and put on a *different* face as you go into different countries—Shall I say, or do you think, that the learned bishop must not be conscious to himself, that neither the power of the clergy, nor the power of the civil magistrate could be justified, if put in a plain light and therefore he chose to wrap the matter up under a feigned alliance, as what you should take for granted must and ought to be?—*When?* at all times, or *what* time? *Where?* in every nation or *this only?*—*Who* are the parties?—By *what* right, and *who* gave it, and how rendered consistent with facts? are queries I have not seen answered—Return to the original institution of church and state and all these queries vanish—till that is done they will I doubt remain, and what learned hand will be able enough to lead us out of confusion—make us consistent with ourselves as men and christians, or suffer that excellent rule of doing to another as we would have done to us, to have its full influence?

I shall pursue this subject further in my next, and, in the mean time, am,
Sir, Yours, &c.

A Solution to the Question in Navigation in the Appendix p. 656, taken from Kelly's Navigation. By P. Antrobus.

THE square of 160, subtracted from the double square of 120,

gives 3200, the square root whereof is 56.56, to which adding 160, the sum will be 216.56; which divided by 2, gives 108.28 miles, diff. lat. and 108.28 subtracted from 160 gives, 51.72 miles, the departure. Then, to find the course, say,

As 120 Hyp. Dist: Radius :: Perp. diff. lat. 108.28: sine of the course 564°. 28' W. W. W. R.

Solution to the First Question in the Magazine for January last. By the Same.

BY squaring the diameter given, and multiplying the square thereof by 7854: and multiplying the said square by two supposed lengths; the length of the wire will be found to be 977.8 yards, when drawn out, as per question required.

Solution to the Second Question. By the Same.

THE area of the bundle of reeds of 40 inches circumference is 127.3280; the area of do. of 45 inches circumference is 161.1495; the difference of the said areas is 33.8215 which multiplied by 100 the product is 3382.15, which multiplied by 12.56637 the product is 42500.0916585 whose square root is = 206.155503 inches the circumference of the reed to be added to the 100 bundles.

The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Jan. 10, 1765, being the fourth Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great-Britain; with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 127.

AS to the act itself, the greatest part of it consists of a long recital of the right which the family of Athol have to the property of the Isle of Man, or rather the sovereignty of that island, derived from and dependent upon the crown of England, which I shall leave to those who employ themselves in writing the history of our peerage; and as to the enacting part, the whole substance of it is

contained in the two above mentioned resolutions agreed to on the 6th of March; therefore I have no occasion to give any abstract of the act but as the above mentioned abstract of the clear revenue of the Isle of Man, was probably what induced majesty and his parliament to give much money for the purchase, I shall give the reader a copy of the said abstract as follows:

ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT of the clear Revenue of the Isle of MAN for Ten Years, from the Year 1754 to the year 1763, both inclusive.

Years.	Land revenue clear amount.	Clear revenue of the customs for imports.	Clear revenue of the customs for herrings.	Felons goods, waifs, and Arreys, forfeitures, &c.	Clear revenue of the impropriated tythes.	Clear rev. of the ab-beys tem-poralities.	The income of lands in the lord's hands.	Total.												
1754	£. 3376	9 1/2	5944	7	2 1/2	179	18	8	121	15	101	6	6 1/4	7905	17	7				
1755	1380	13	4968	1	5 1/2	185	17	9	121	15	98	2	2 1/4	6967	18	2 1/2				
1756	1405	16	4749	1	10	167	14	6	121	15	97	18	8	6785	4	5				
1757	1424	19	5233	17	1 1/2	147	5	2	121	15	102	15	11	7270	6	10 1/4				
1758	1395	16	5180	2	3 1/2	186	17	15	121	15	99	6	8	7170	12	5				
1759	1396	7	8082	18	1 1/2	187	15	15	121	15	107	19	1	10091	18	4				
1760	1439	17	7093	12	2 1/2	287	13	4	121	15	135	4	2	9606	18	5				
1761	1376	0	9544	2	11 1/4	318	1	6 1/2	121	15	106	8	9	11596	10	1				
1762	1375	6	6291	6	10	317	15	4	121	15	107	8	9	8486	9	3				
1763	1409	17	7019	10	7 1/4	306	2	10 1/2	121	15	107	8	9	9204	8	9 1/2				
£. 13981	14	1	64121	5 1/2	1258	8	10	1042	3	3 1/4	2305	4 1/2	1217	10	1063	19	5 1/4	85084	6	6 1/2

The whole revenue of the Isle for ten years, is £. 85085 6 6 1/4 Manks. £. 7 Manks make £. 6 British. So the revenue for ten years is, in British money, £. 72930 5 7 which, at a medium, is £. 7293 0 6 1/4 per annum.

From this abstract it will appear that, though there was a large sum of money to be paid for this purchase, yet it must be allowed that the price was far from being extravagant, if we consider either the advantage the proprietor gave up, or the advantage which the crown was to reap by the purchase. The advantage given up by the proprietor consists in the clear revenue of the customs for imports, and the clear revenue of the customs for herrings. The former produced in the last ten years, 64,127*l.* manks, which is 54967*l.* sterling: The latter produced in the same time 1258*l.* manks, which is 1078*l.* sterling, omitting the fractions. These two together have in the last ten years produced a clear revenue of 56045*l.* sterling which at a medium is 5604*l.* *per ann.* so that at the price of 70000*l.* the proprietor has not full thirteen years purchase for the estate he gives up, whereas a land estate of that yearly rent would now have sold at thirty years purchase, amounting to near 170000*l.* sterling principal money.

On the other hand, with respect to the advantage which the crown must reap by this purchase, we are to consider that this revenue of the customs for imports into the Isle of Man proceeded almost entirely from goods imported into that island, and afterwards clandestinely landed upon the coasts of Britain and Ireland, or taken in by British ships which touch at that island on purpose, in their way to Africa or America; but from henceforth the demand which was formerly supplied by this clandestine trade, must now be supplied with the same sorts of goods that have been regularly entered and have paid the duties at some port of Britain or Ireland, which must make a considerable addition to the revenue both of Britain and Ireland, especially the former. How much this addition may amount to, it is at present impossible to calculate; but in all probability it will amount to above 20, perhaps above 40000*l.* sterling *per annum*, which is the advantage the crown must make by this purchase; an advantage which cannot surely be reckoned too dearly bought at two or three years purchase.

I must now return to the history of the two bills relating to the Isle of Man, which I have already mentioned; which history I was obliged to give a part of, in order to shew how matters stood when the contract of sale was agreed to and finally concluded. Both these bills were by order to have been again under the consideration of the house on the 7th of March; but this order was put off until the 18th, when Mr. Paterfon reported the amendments that had been made by the said committee to the first of these bills; and as the compromise above mentioned had then been not only communicated to, but accepted by the house, the bill was ordered to be recommitted to a committee of the whole house, into which the house immediately resolved itself, and Mr. Speaker having, after some time spent therein, resumed the chair, Mr. Paterfon reported, that the committee had made several other amendments, which they had directed him to report, when the house would please to receive the same; whereupon the report was ordered to be received the next morning, as it accordingly was, and the amendments being agreed to, the bill was ordered to be ingrossed. But as I suppose it was not thought proper to give it a 3d reading, until after the aforesaid bill for carrying into execution a contract made &c. had been passed by that house, which was not done until the last day of April, therefore this ingrossed bill for more effectually preventing the mischiefs arising &c. was not read until the 1st. of May, and as the petitioners against it were now satisfied, it met with no opposition: However, upon the 3d reading it met with several amendments, after which the bill was passed, and Mr. Paterfon was ordered to carry it to the lords, and desire their concurrence, which their lordships granted, without any amendment, and the bill received the royal assent on the 15th of May.

Now with respect to the other bill I have before mentioned † as it relates to other affairs beside that of the Isle of Man, and to matters that very much concern our trade, which, I am afraid, has not been sufficiently provided for, before I proceed in the history of the bill's

* See before p. 125.

† See p. *ibid.*

bill's being passed, I shall give some account of its cause. In the hot climate of Africa the people who wear any raiment or other sort of covering are obliged to chuse always that sort which is of the coolest and lightest nature; therefore the Indian calicoes have always been found one of the most proper commodities for that market; but as extremely few of the people of them can purchase those of a fine sort, consequently the coarser and cheaper the calicoes are, the more certain vent they will always meet with in that market. This has always made it necessary for our merchants who make up an assortment of goods for the coast of Africa, to make it consist partly, if possible, of a number of coarse printed calicoes, but a sufficient quantity of these was seldom to be met with in Great Britain; because they could not be imported by any but our India company, and as a small value of such goods take up a great deal of room in a ship, that company did not perhaps think it worth their while to give them ship room. At last some of our west country African traders, probably those of Liverpool, bethought themselves of getting quantities of this and other sorts of goods, proper for the African market, brought from Holland to the Isle of Man, and there kept in proper warehouses, until their ships outward bound to the coast of Africa, should call and take them in.

This practice which, though of a smuggling kind, our wise regulations had made absolutely necessary for the preservation of our African trade, has, I am told, been carried on for many years, and to put an end to this practice this bill was thought of, and leave not only given to bring it in, but an instruction added, as I have before mentioned. Accordingly it was brought in, read a first and second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house for the 7th of March, as I have before related, from which day it was put off to the 18th, when the house, in the committee went through the bill with several amendments, but upon the report's being then made, the bill was recommitted to a committee of the whole house for the 26th. In the mean time, the house, on the 25th after

agreeing to the resolution of their committee of ways and means that day reported*, ordered an instruction to their committee on this bill, that they have power to make provision in the said bill, pursuant to the said resolution; and the order for the said committee being next day put off to the 29th, the following instructions were then ordered to the said committee. 1st. That they do consider of a proper method, for more effectually supplying the export trade of this kingdom to Africa; with certain East India goods, called cowries and arrangoes. 2d. That they have power to make provision in the said bill for the better payment of the duties upon such bugles imported as shall be lodged in warehouses. 3d. For permitting the importation into this kingdom from the Isle of Man, under proper limitations and restrictions, of any rum, brandy, Iron, or gunpowder, which was brought into the said Isle, before the first day of March 1765, upon payment of one half of the old subsidy only for such goods. 4th. To receive a clause to permit the importation of such a quantity of foreign brandy, as may be necessary for the trade of Wydah. And 5th. to receive a clause, to permit the exportation to Africa, of rum, and British spirits in vessels not under fifty tons.

After these instructions the house presently resolved itself into the said committee, as it did again on the first of April, when upon Mr. Speaker's leaving the chair, Mr. Paterson reported, that they had gone through the bill, and had made several amendments, which they had directed him to report, when the house would please to receive the same; whereupon it was ordered to be received on the 3d, but was then put off to the 22d when the report was received, the amendments, with amendments to several of them, agreed to, a clause added, and an amendment made to the bill, by the house, after which the bill with the amendments was ordered to be ingrossed. However, it was not read a third time until the 6th of May, when after an amendment was made by the house to the bill, it was passed and sent to the lords, where it was passed without any amendment, and

* See our last vol. p. 395.

and received the royal assent on the 25th of May. Thus care was taken, we see, that neither this nor the last mentioned bill should have the royal assent, until the aforesaid bill for carrying into execution a contract, &c. had been passed into a law; as it would have been very improper to have passed either of the two before the last mentioned bill, had been passed, because it would have been a depriving of a subject of a part of his right, before a due compensation had been granted by law, which certainly ought never to be done but in a case of absolute necessity.

As the substance of both these acts will appear from the resolutions and instructions on which they were founded, I have no occasion to give any abstract of them, but the method established by the last of them for supplying the African trade with coarse printed calicoes and other Indian goods, will, I fear, be found inconvenient for our merchants concerned in that trade, and consequently detrimental to that branch of our trade. I have before shewn that this trade has of late years been supplied with these sorts of goods by a sort of smuggling trade with the Isle of Man; and as this sort of trade is now to be put an end to, it became necessary to contrive some legal method for supplying our African trade with these sorts of goods: For this purpose it is by this law enacted, that as often as it shall happen, that the quantity of such goods imported by the India company from the East Indies, shall not be sufficient to answer this purpose, and to keep the price of such goods in this kingdom at a reasonable rate, it shall be lawful for that company, after the first of June 1765, by licence from the treasury, to import into Great Britain, in British ships navigated according to law, from any part of Europe not within his majesty's dominions, such quantities of the said goods, as they shall think necessary for the African trade; subject to the same duties, and to the same regulations and restrictions as are prescribed with respect to such goods imported by them from the East Indies.

And that if the India company shall at any time neglect or refuse to keep this market supplied with a sufficient quantity of such goods, at reasonable

prices, to answer the African trade, the treasury, if they shall think proper, may grant licences to any other person or persons to import such goods from any parts of Europe not within his majesty's dominions, in the like manner, subject to the same duties, and under such restrictions and limitations, as the same may be imported by the India company, but on condition to be exported to Africa only.

This last clause was designed to prevent our India company's insisting upon too great a profit upon any of these sorts of goods which they bring from India directly, or purchase and import from some part of Europe, by virtue of the preceding clause: but I doubt if it will be found effectual for this purpose, as an application to the treasury for a licence will be found so troublesome and expensive, and the success, so uncertain, that no African merchant will ever apply for it, if he suspects that it will be opposed by our India company; but will rather purchase of them what Indian goods he has occasion for, at a dearer rate, by two or 3l. *per cent.* than he could purchase the same sort of goods for in France or Holland; and this with the half of the old subsidy which is not drawn back upon exportation, will make such an advance in the prime cost of such goods to our African merchants, above what is paid by the French and Dutch traders to Africa, as must enable the latter to undersell the former, and consequently to ingross every market in Africa, with respect to all such goods.

What is it that has of late years thrown such a share of the African trade into the hands of our merchants at Liverpool? It is their having had an opportunity, by means of the Isle of Man, to have Indian goods, as well as some other sorts of goods proper for the African market, bought at the best hand in Europe, and to export them to Africa without being obliged to pay any of those impositions particularly this sacred half of the old subsidy, which we have unadvisedly left still subsisting upon our export trade. I know that Indian goods are prohibited to be landed even in the Isle of Man, or any of the British dominions unless they have been first imported and duly entered at some

port in Great Britain*, and with respect to these that are prohibited to be used in Great Britain, I know that they cannot be regularly landed or imported at any port of Great Britain, but that of London only†; but with regard to the Isle of Man it might have been foreseen that both these laws would be altogether ineffectual, as we had not in that island, nor could have, any officer that would seize, nor any court that would condemn; and accordingly the practice has since been carried to a much greater length in that island, than ever it was before the passing of the said law of Geo. I. to the great advantage of our African trade, from whence we may judge of the consequence of our now putting an end to that practice, without providing such a remedy as would have rendered the practice unnecessary for the future.

Whereas, I have, I think, shewn that this practice, or some practice of a worse kind, will hereafter become more necessary for the preservation of our African trade, than ever it was heretofore, because by the remedy we have provided, our African merchants must pay dearer for the Indian goods they purchase, than is paid by their foreign rivals in that trade, and besides they must pay the sacred half of the old subsidy, which their foreign rivals are free from. That our India company should have a legal monopoly of the sale of all Indian goods consumed here at home, or in any part of the British dominions, is extremely proper and even necessary, considering the great expence they are at in maintaining their forts and settlements, without which no trade could be carried on in that part of the world; but that they should have an absolute and legal monopoly of the sale of all Indian goods necessary for our export trade is so far from being proper or necessary, that it may be of the most pernicious consequence to our export trade in every other part of the world, especially our African trade, and our Spanish trade either by their galleons and register ships, or by the contraband trade from our West Indian islands.

[To be continued in our next.]

On the Trade and Commerce of the British Colonies.

AS it is said the regulation and extension of the trade of the British colonies are shortly to come under consideration, any light thrown on such important subjects may at this time prove useful and seasonable. The extension of trade and commerce, as also of the manufactories of Great Britain, and the natural ones of her colonies, are unquestionably the true springs and sources of our strength, wealth, and prosperity, as a maritime power. Happy, thrice happy this kingdom, that the present ministry clearly perceives the truth and necessity of adopting this proposition, which no doubt, will direct them after removing the interruption of commerce, occasioned by the stamp-act, to pursue the extension, by striking off those shackles that have unfortunately been put on through false principles, clogging and retarding its progress and extension, contrary to all sound policy, and the true interest of these kingdoms.

The complaints of our northern colonies are the want of markets for vending their several productions, and a channel for receiving returns, which have a natural tendency to increase commerce, shipping, seamen, and treasure, that in due time will find its way home to the mother country; for this purpose, the exportation of every natural production of North America, to every part of the West Indies should be encouraged, and permission given to import from all parts of the West-Indies into North America every kind of produce whatsoever under some few restrictions hereafter mentioned, by which means to become the general carriers for all nations as much as may be; for this purpose the free importation of bullion, cotton, hides, dye-wood, cochineal, drugs, and ginger, should be allowed, without any restriction or limitation; coffee and cocoa under an easy duty, to encourage the culture thereof in the ceded islands, that are adapted for them; but sugar is the great article that is essentially exceptionable, and for the following reasons: The French are in possession of immense tracks of the most

* See act 7 Geo. I. stat. 1. chap. 21. sect. 9. chap. 10. sect. 3.

† See act 11 and 12 Will. III.

fertile sugar lands (St. Christopher's excepted;) by the amazing fruitfulness of the soil, and other causes, they raise sugar fifty per cent. cheaper than the English planter can do; and should they find a vent for that article on the continent of North America, where they have and will continue to make a rapid progress in the increase of inhabitants, opulence, and wealth, the French planters would be enabled from that source to increase and gather strength from year to year, to improve their rich uncultivated land, from whence to supply the continent, that in fifty years may probably be as numerous as Great Britain, and stand fair for engrossing that staple commodity, which alone at this time employs more shipping than their fisheries, and this at the expence of the British islands, who at present make more sugars than Great Britain and Ireland can consume (as will appear by annual exports on the custom-house books) to which may be added, the ceded islands, which under encouragement, may within seven years make forty thousand hogheads, and thereby greatly augment the immense revenue produced by the British West India islands; but should the consumption of French sugars be permitted upon the continent; where can a vent be found for British, at a price to answer the expence the greatest part of our planters are at in carrying on their plantations. The natural consequences must be throwing up Barbadoes, Antigua, and other of the Leeward islands, as well as the poor worn-out lands in Jamaica, whose cultivation is carried on at so heavy an expence. Now the loss of the former would be most severely felt by the North Americans themselves, as those lands being employed for the cultivation of sugar only, lays them under the unavoidable necessity of depending upon North America for all their supplies of lumber, provisions, cattle, &c. to a much larger extent than any other settlement whatever. The large and opulent planter would be able to continue the cultivation, and the settling the rich lands in the ceded islands would go on, but could extend no further for want of land; but all the small planters, who from their number make by far the greatest quantity of

sugar, would of necessity be obliged to throw up their estates. Now suppose the English planter could not cultivate sugar under three pounds per cent when the French could do it at twenty shillings, would it be good policy to consume the latter, which could not be obtained of them but for money, or materials they cannot do without, and for which they must pay money, had they not goods to exchange in barter? By which means to throw up the British sugar islands to augment the French, or to encourage the English planter, though under so exorbitant a price, and by that means to keep and support the number of shipping and seamen augment the revenue, and encourage the consumption of British manufactures; the natural consequence attending the prosperity of the British colonies. To avoid therefore the consumption of French sugars, big with evils not so easily seen at present, it is proposed that all British plantation sugar, imported into North America, should have an affidavit made by the planter or merchant, of the place of its growth, quantity and quality of package, with a certificate and clearance of the whole; and on the default of such credentials, to be deemed foreign. And that such foreign sugar imported into North America, should be restricted to the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Charles Town only, there to be lodged under the king's locks; and bond to be given for payment of ten shillings per cwt. on muscovado sugar, and fifteen shillings per cwt. on clayed sugars, for what may be consumed there, and that is not exported in a limited time after entry. And even under this duty, when the English islands happen to fall short in their crops, the French sugars will have a preference of the British. It will also be necessary to prevent sugar going coast-wise, otherwise the smuggler would introduce French sugars into the ports as British plantation. At first sight this may appear a hardship on trade; but when the number of ports at a small distance, from one end of the continent to the other is considered, that every port carries on a trade to and from the West Indies, that almost every man of property and credit are merchants, as also the

easy

easy conveyance by land carriage, when those things are duly attended to, the seeming hardships in a great measure vanish. The Americans as well as Great Britain complain, and with reason, of the high price of sugar; but when the importance of the sugar colonies is considered, from whence the annual imports into this kingdom alone amount to two millions and a half, and the exports of British manufactures constantly increasing in proportion to cultivation (whereas, it is to be feared, they are decreasing to America) that there is no other method to lower the price of sugars, consistent with the extension of commerce, the vending our manufactures, or encrease of revenue, but by encouraging the planter to encrease the cultivation to the utmost extent of the unsettled lands in the ceded islands, and the interior parts of the island of Jamaica. With respect to the Americans, the extension of export, and permission of importing the several productions, will expand and open a field of commerce, of which they themselves had no idea or conception; and it is highly probable the returns, exclusive of sugar, will be more than sufficient to pay for all the lumber, fish, flour, stock, &c. (being bulky and of small value) that they can find vent for; but should it prove otherwise, they have a recourse to French sugar, as a remittance for the manufactures of Great Britain, and that free of all duty or incumbrance whatsoever: and is it not highly reasonable that they should submit to a regulation so essentially necessary for encouraging the sugar colonies, encrease of commerce, consumption of British manufactures, and encrease of revenue? And is not this the most likely period for the Americans being disposed to receive it; especially if the present duty of eighteen pence per cwt. on British plantation sugar be taken off, which raises little more than 2000*l.* per annum, and never answered the end proposed.

It would also be necessary to subject all sugars, imported into Great Britain from North America, to the duty on French, to prevent French from being introduced as British plantation; also all sugars into Ireland, to be first landed in Great Britain; and that the total prohibition

April, 1766.

of foreign rum into North America being continued; and likewise to Guernsey and Jersey, where large quantities have been lately imported from Guadaloupe, to the great prejudice of the sugar colonies, and the revenue of this kingdom.

With respect to molasses, it is the most essential manufactory in America for carrying on the fishery and African trade, and, being bulky, employs a great number of vessels with a small capital; none of the British islands furnish this article except Jamaica, and their annual produce doth not exceed 5000 or 6000 hogheads, which is generally sold there at twelve pence per gallon, it being sought for as ballast; whereas the import from the French islands is near 90,000 hogheads annually, at the price of seven pence halfpenny, so that laying a high duty on it cannot affect the British islands. The present duty of three pence per gallon, hath not raised above 4000*l.* per annum in North America, the chief part being smuggled: whereas one penny per gallon on all imported, would raise a revenue of 45000*l.* annually: And it is confessedly allowed that the expence of landing so bulky a commodity in obscure bays and creeks, with the carriage from thence to the place of distillation, and to market (exclusive of the risque, which is considerable) is not less on an average than three farthings a gallon; so that it would be their interest to pay the duty, and import it into legal ports of distillation, consumption, and sale; whereas two pence a gallon would be a temptation of 45,000*l.* to continue smuggling as heretofore. But a stronger motive arises from the French stills being open for the fishery and African trade; therefore, should a duty be laid upon it in America, equal to the difference of labour there and in the West Indies, the French islands would be enabled to undersell the American, and would not fail to avail themselves of so beneficial a manufactory for the extension of their trade, and thereby make some amends for the loss of trade, attending the loss of their settlement in North America. The present method of North American trade to Africa, is by carrying a load of rum on the coast, where they exchange the greatest part thereof

thereof in barter for European goods, to make an assortment to purchase slaves, which are generally carried to Virginia, Maryland and South Carolina; so that the question is not what molasses can bear at present, as a revenue, but the alternative, whether France or the colonies shall have the preference of so important a manufactory, for whoever will bring it cheapest to market, will undoubtedly have the preference there. At present, the duty on molasses paid by estimation, is liable to many frauds, therefore there should be strict regulations in having the casks gauged, as is rum in England.

Altho' the North-Americans deem an internal tax, laid by any but themselves, as a direct breach of their freedom as British subjects, yet they never attempted to dispute the right of parliament to lay a duty on their exports or imports, as also to regulate their trade, and upon which the very being and existence of this kingdom, as a maritime power, immediately depends. It therefore is of the utmost importance to preserve this power, and rightful supremacy, in its fullest extent, but at the same time exert it with lenity and moderation; for should it once be disputed or lost, that rightful power, belonging to this kingdom, would be transferred to North-America. Now, though this power is acknowledged, yet, hath it been shamefully and too effectually evaded by smuggling, therefore the only method now left for establishing that power, and subordination to it, so essential for preserving law and government, is by simplicity of laws, and easy constitutional taxes; therefore the laying small duties upon enumerated piece goods, must have had a very different tendency to the plan proposed, it having laid shackles upon trade, created unnecessary trouble, fees, and officers vested with power, on trifling occasions, to give interruptions to trade; whereas a penny on molasses, as it is small, reasonable, and their interest to pay it, so it is most likely to raise a revenue, give no temptation to smuggling, and bring them into a habit of fair trade, and adopting right principles. With respect to the duty, or rather prohibition of the consumption of French sugar, it may be said the

temptation to continue and promote smuggling remains; but this is an article so very essential to promote the prosperity of the sugar colonies, the increase of shipping, commerce, consumption of British manufactures, and the augmentation of the revenue, as to be well worthy the most serious examination and attention of the legislature. It may be impracticable wholly to prevent the smuggling French sugar into North America; but it is likely to be done more effectually there than for other goods in Great Britain, where it is mostly carried on in small crafts and boats from ports near at hand, of a few hours or days sail, by persons well skilled in every method to evade the law, whereas, in North America, smuggling must be carried on by vessels of burthen, after a long voyage over the great Atlantic ocean; therefore, it is to be presumed, that a reasonable number of cutters, properly stationed, by making some captures, (they being valuable) would soon discourage the unfair trader, who finding, the trade attended with loss and risque, would naturally drop it; and when once the spirit of smuggling was broke, and a due observation of law and government established, the number of cutters might be lessened: But it may be said, that even this would prove ineffectual to prevent smuggling. In that case it will be prudent and requisite to take every possible method of establishing order and obedience, though attended with the disagreeable method of more rigorous measures; but this is no ways probable so long as they are treated with justice and moderation, they having, on all occasions, and in the most trying circumstances, given unquestionable proofs of their loyalty and warm attachment to their own and our happy constitution.

Another important object of consideration is, the prevention of foreign manufactures, teas, &c. (except wine, oil and fruit) being imported into North America, to the great prejudice of the mothercountry; for this purpose all vessels bound from North America to any part of Europe should at the time of clearing give bond under proper regulation to prevent the introduction of foreign manufactures in return, and all vessels bound to the northward

of Cape Finisterre, should be compelled, under forfeiture of ship and cargo, to touch at some one of the principal ports of Great Britain, in their way home, to undergo a strict examination, and procure proper certificates for the discharge of their bonds, to the regular and due discharge whereof the strictest attention should be paid.

Another branch of trade, worthy the most serious consideration is, to grant the free importation, in foreign bottoms, of all kinds of West India produce, sugar and rum excepted, into the Island of Jamaica, to Pensacola and St. Augustine (those places being situated by nature for that purpose) with liberty to take from thence, in returns, all kinds of British manufactures and provisions, they having been carried in British bottoms to the utmost limits of the British empire, by which means to extend navigation and commerce to the utmost extent; the wealth that would pour in from this source is inconceivable.

March 5, 1766.

Free Thoughts relative to the Papists.

I Am by principle and profession a protestant, and I always thought that the protestant principles were so rational, and so evident, that they wanted nothing but a fair field, in order to make their way against popery, and I am sorry to find that it has been thought expedient, under the auspices of a loyal whig ministry, to let loose the penal laws against the papists, and that a man is to be fined and imprisoned for being so foolish as to run his head into a mass-house to hear a priest muttering of prayers in an unknown tongue.

I always look with an eye of pity on the prejudices of mankind, I feel my own, and therefore I would allow for those of others. Men of every party I feel swallow some absurdity or other in their creeds, and though I know of none greater than transubstantiation, yet surely it is the height of cruelty and folly, to shut up a man in a jail because he believes it.

Oh! but cries the red hot zealous protestant, these papists would subvert the government, cut our throats, and bring in the pretender—And pray friend what proofs have you of all this heavy charge?—Why truly their

forefathers attempted it, and their priests taught them it was right, and doubtless this generation believe it.—

And, pray, brother protestant, what sect art thou of? If an Episcopalian by descent, pray think of thy Laud, and the Scotch hierarchy, in Charles the II^ds. reign, what did they teach thy forefathers to do? Why to persecute the presbyterians most roundly.—If thou art born a presbyterian, or art an independent by descent, pray look at the venerable assembly of divines at Westminster, in the last century, and what did they teach your Forefathers? Why, to persecute all malignants and episcopalians, and they did it plentifully; and their more immediate descendants, the goodly independents of New England, imbibed a double portion of this fiery spirit, and had, for a long time, a law, if they have not still, for banishing all quakers out of their province; and if any intruders come there, and preach any thing contrary to the prevailing doctrines, they whip them from parish to parish, and turn them out of the country, as they have lately done by the poor enthusiast Sandyman, and his followers.—And if your forefathers and mine happened to be persecutors, or traytors, and their tools of priests taught them that it was right, to be sure it follows of course that you and I must be traytors and persecutors by inheritance.—And if thou art a presbyterian, dost not thou think it would be right in the episcopalians to enact, and enforce, penal laws against thee, because thy ancestors persecuted them, and overturned the hierarchy, and they say doubtless thou wouldst do the same, if thou hadst the power, though you yourself declare that you never thought nor wished it?—And if thou art an episcopalian in Scotland, dost thou not think, it would be right in the presbyterians there, to banish thee the land, because thy ancestors were instrumental in overturning the national presbytery, and setting up episcopacy? If papists turn traytors, hang them, and punish them as such; but do not hang and persecute the present generation for the treasons and murders of their forefathers, which I believe, all the sensible men amongst them detest and abhor.—Treat them with common justice and humanity, and

leave them publickly and peaceably in the exercise of their religion, foolish and foppish as it is, and they will love you and the constitution.—Most men are true to their own interest, this will be theirs.

We see the papists are quiet and peaceable subjects in Holland, in Hanover, and in every country where they are publicly tolerated, and why should they not be so here?—Were not the presbyterians turbulent whilst under persecution, and have they not been quiet and loyal subjects ever since the act of toleration?—No body of men ever did, or can love a government that oppresses, and denies them the free use of their religion.—Besides, all half faced persecution is a ridiculous affair, and defeats its own end, it always irritates, but never cures.—Our penal laws, if let loose, are sufficient to drive every papist out of the kingdom, and doubtless it would be high policy in us, as a trading people, to banish them the land, and bid them carry our manufactures, part of our trade, and money, to the neighbouring popish countries, but if this would be the height of folly, and it is at last best for us to keep them amongst us, had we not better treat them kindly, take them under the protection of the laws, and give them the free and open exercise of their religion, and by this means we may lead them to love our constitution, and to be affectionately loyal and obedient subjects to the king, and their numbers by this means will be every year decreasing; for under the sunshine of ease and liberty, men sink insensibly into good temper and are not half so much attached to the peculiarities of any sect as when they are persecuted, for persecution sours their tempers, raises their angry passions, and makes them mulish and obstinate in the most indifferent and insignificant matters, and only tends to drive them so much the further from the point, to which you wish to bring them.

Clap a red hot iron to the check of a papist, and in all meekness tell him, you do it because he is of the same religion as his great grandfather, who was a traitor and a cut-throat, and there is no doubt but he will groan and

cry under the pain, and he will in his heart detest your cruelty and injustice, and all his brother papists will care for him as a martyr, and all humane protestants, and Britons, would pity him; and one such act of persecution would make and confirm more papists, than giving them leave to open a thousand madhouses.

In short, true christianity stands on the firm basis of reason and scripture; and it wants not fires, swords, gibbets, whips, jails, nor fines, either to support, or defend it, and I will venture to say, that those, who take this method to defend it, know not what manner of spirit they are of.

Birmingham,
March 11, 1766. BRITANNICUS.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,
IT must give pleasure to every good Englishman to be informed, that we are now come to a close of the expences of the late war; and that at length a final and equal settlement has been made of all the German demands. In the votes of the 26th inst, the reader will find the grants of 106,043,138l. and of 50,000l. which are the remaining balances of that account: And the administration, by proposing the resolutions in the form in which they now stand, has very judiciously given to the public the satisfaction of knowing that those two sums are the last of those accounts, and at the same time has taken the proper precaution against any attempt to open them again.

Every one, who compared the expences of former wars with those of the late, must have been convinced, that one half of the millions, allotted to the German war, could not have been fairly employed in any real service. But while the war, went on successfully every where else, and the nation was justly elated with the conquests made in every other part of the globe, our German friends took advantage of the general joy, and were making their market of us. The great easiness of P——t in admitting the enormous estimates for this establishment, and the facility, which our German subsidaries, found in getting payment of their demands

demands for each preceding year, encouraged them to venture upon still greater excesses in the next.

But what must be the astonishment and indignation of every friend of his country, when he comes to find, that over and above many millions, which P——t had annually voted for that service, there remained an infinite number of claims, which our friends had kept for us still in arrear, to the amount of the most amazing sum of seven millions and one hundred thousand pounds; besides another claim of the landgrave's for a reasonable succour of 1,800,000l.

The tender regard, which his present majesty has ever expressed for the welfare of his people, would not permit him to suffer so heavy a charge to be made upon them, without a fair and just examination of the several accounts, upon which these demands were founded. A commission was accordingly appointed for this purpose; and the gentlemen intrusted with it, with great application and exactness, have gone through all these numerous accounts.

At length, upon a fair and impartial liquidation of the whole, it appears that, of 7,100,000l. demanded, 1,100,000l. were really due; and of 1,800,000l. demanded, in virtue of a treaty, by the landgrave of Hesse, as a reasonable succour for damages alleged, the damage proved was 150,000l. So that for services really performed, to the just amount of 1,250,000l. this nation stood charged with demands to the amount of 1,900,000l.

These demands of our German subsidaries would have been debts if the war had gone on: And the money must have been paid; because they would then have told us, that their troops should not march till they were allowed. This had actually been the case in former campaigns; insomuch, that the late Mr. Legge, for two years successively, declared, as the only apology which could be made for their exorbitance, that the operations of the war must have been stopped, if the demands then made had not been complied with.

The reader will not wonder at the enormity of the expence attending the

war in this country, when he sees this experimental proof of the disadvantages under which it was carried on.

The merit of the gentlemen charged with this commission, who, with so great patience and application, so great ability and judgment, and so great justice and integrity, have gone through the examination of all these accounts, and thereby saved so much to the public, will not, it is hoped, be overlooked: In the course of these examinations they have drawn out, and stated to the treasury, more than five hundred separate reports. In many of these, they appear to have been of different opinions from each other; and each of the three has in his turn differed in his judgment from the other two, and for the honour of the nation, and in such a manner as to prove the utmost fairness and candour, and to place their proceedings above all suspicion of combination or collusion among themselves. It would be a want of justice not to add, that all the three are in a manner unknown to, and that no one of them has the least knowledge or apprehension of the writer of this letter.

But it is to his majesty himself that we owe our first and principal acknowledgments; who, from his own innate love of justice, and who, from that equal and unbiaised regard to all his subjects, which is only to be found in great minds, was graciously pleased, at the first appointment of this commission, to subject his own electoral demands, and those of his electoral subjects, to the same strict and impartial discussion with those of all the other claimants. If that had not been done, all the ends of the commission, and all the labours of the commissioners, had been lost; but, fortified with so great an example of disinterested magnanimity, they were thereby enabled to look every other German claimant in the face, and to repel every undue attempt with this most unanswerable reply: That his majesty's own instructions to them were, that justice should be done to every German court; but that favour should be shewn to none.—Such is the nation's happiness in having a native king to rule over it!

I am, &c.

A. B.

Abstract

Abstract of the late Act of Parliament for the better securing the Dependence of his Majesty's Dominions in America, on the Crown of Great Britain.

THE preamble sets forth, "That several of the houses of representatives in his majesty's colonies in America had of a late, against law, claimed to themselves, or to the general assemblies of the same, the sole and exclusive right of imposing duties and taxes on his majesty's subjects in the said colonies, and have passed certain votes, resolutions and orders derogatory to the authority of parliament, inconsistent with the dependency of the said colonies upon the crown of Great Britain; it is, therefore, declared, that the said colonies have been, are, and of right ought to be subordinate unto, and dependant on the imperial crown and parliament of Great Britain; and that the king and parliament of Great Britain had, hath, and of right ought to have, full power and authority to make laws and statutes of sufficient force to bind the colonies, and his majesty's subjects in them in all cases whatsoever."

"And it is further declared, that all resolutions, votes, orders and proceedings in and of the said colonies, whereby the power and authority of the king, lords and commons of Great Britain, in parliament assembled, is denied, or drawn into question, are, and are hereby declared to be utterly null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever."

A Little pamphlet has been lately published, intitled *Morning Amusements of the K— of P—*, or the *modern System of Royal Policy, Religion, Justice, &c.* said to be translated from the French, as no doubt it is. It is a most infamous and satirical libel on his Prussian majesty, and fraught with the most dangerous positions; but as public notice has raised it above contempt, we shall insert a short extract therefrom. In morning I. His majesty is supposed to talk to his nephew, the hereditary prince, as follows:

"In the times of disorder and confusion, we saw, in the midst of barbarous nations the outlines of a new sovereignty: The governors of different countries threw off the yoke;

and having soon become sufficiently powerful to make themselves feared by their masters, they obtained privileges which they abused, or rather, by forcing submission, they destroyed obedience. Amongst the number of these insolent rulers, many laid the foundation of the first great monarchies; and probably, to say the truth, all emperors, kings, and sovereign princes, are indebted to them for their dominions. With respect to ourselves, we are most certainly in this predicament. You blush. I forgive you—but do not be so childish for the future; and know, once for all, that with regard to dominion, we grasp when we can; and there is never any harm done, except when we are compelled to make restitutions.

The first of our ancestors, who acquired some rights of sovereignty in the country which he governed, was Tassillon de Hohenzolleron; the thirteenth of his descendants was the burgrave of Nuremberg, the twenty-fifth elector of Brandenburg, and the thirty-seventh king of Prussia. Our house, like others, has had its Achilles's, its Ciceros, its Nestors, its ideots, its sluggards, its learned women, its stepmothers, and most certainly its women of gallantry; it has also been frequently aggrandized by right, a thing unknown except among happy people, or those that are the strongest; for we see, in the course of our successions, those of convenience, expectation, and protection. From the time of Tassillon to that of the great elector, we did but vegetate. There were fifty princes in the empire that we no-way surpassed in any thing; and, to speak properly, we were nothing more than a branch of the great Chandelier of Germany. William the great, by his brilliant actions, drew us from this level; and, at length, in 1701, (which is not long ago) vanity placed a crown upon the head of my grandfather. It is from this epocha that we are to date our real existence, as it gave us the authority of kings, and enabled us to treat with all the great powers of the world as equals.

If we were to enumerate the virtues of our ancestors, we should easily discern, that our house is not indebted for its aggrandizement to these advantages. The greatest part of our prin-

ces have behaved ill ; but accidents and circumstances have favoured us. I shall even make you observe, that our first diadem was fixed upon one of the weakest and most vain heads, and upon a crooked body and hunch back. I see my dear nephew, that I leave you in a state of perplexity with respect to our origin. It is said, that this Count Hohenzolleron was of a great house ; but, in truth, no man ever appeared in the world with fewer titles. However, as we now boast of having been long descended from a good ancestry, let us stick to that.

I am not happy in this respect ; (the disposition of his dominions) if you have a mind to be convinced cast your eyes over the map, and you will see that the greatest part of my dominions are divided in such a manner as to render them incapable of furnishing each other mutual assistance. I have no great rivers that run through my provinces ; some few water their coasts, but scarce any intersect them.

More than a third of my dominions are uncultivated ; another third consists of woods, rivers, and marshes ; the other third, which is cultivated, furnishes neither wine, olive, nor mulberry trees. Fruit and vegetables are produced by dint only of care, and but very little is brought to perfection : I have only some cantons in which rye and wheat are of any value.

I cannot give any fixed opinion upon the manners of the inhabitants, as my kingdom consists of nothing but pieces inland : All that I can say, for certain, is, that all my subjects are brave and hardy ; no epicures, but drunkards ; tyrants to their estates, and slaves to my service ; insipid lovers and morose husbands ; very cool-headed, which I take to be stupidity at the bottom ; adepts in jurisprudence, small philosophers, smaller poets and still smaller orators ; affecting great simplicity in their dress ; but considering themselves very elegant with a large hat and a little bag, great boots coming up to the waist, a little cane, a short coat, and a long waistcoat. With respect to the women, they are almost all fat and surly ; they are very gentle, fond of housewifery, and are pretty faithful to their husbands. As to the girls, they enjoy the fashionable privileges, which I am so little displeased with, that I have endeavoured to excuse their

weakness in my memoirs. These poor creatures should be at their ease, to prevent their learning an infamous practice, by which they might in security amuse themselves, but which would be very prejudicial to the state ; and as a still farther encouragement, I take care to give the preference in my troops to the offspring of their love ; and if it is indebted for its existence to an officer, I make him carry an ensign, and often give him a commission before his turn."

THE history of Sir George Ellison, just published, is well worth the perusal of all ranks, but particularly of the affluent : Many such we hope, will be affected therewith, and that their hearts will say "go thou and do likewise." It is the history of a man who on every occasion endeavoured to prove himself a faithful steward to his heavenly master, by relieving the wants and necessities, and promoting the happiness of his fellow creatures ; and as we should be pleased to introduce him to the acquaintance of our readers of taste and sensibility, we shall give the following extract :

"Mr. Ellison was not so wholly engaged either by private vexation, or domestick business, as not to extend his attention to all his neighbours. The little estate he had bought lay in three parishes, which gave him a knowledge of the state of each. He found the poor tax ran very high, and yet the poor were but ill taken care of ; the farmer was much burdened, the poor but little relieved. When age or sickness rendered them incapable of hard labour, no employment was found for them ; the allowances given amounted to a great sum, and yet scarcely afforded a sufficiency for each individual, who really needed the more for having no business ; for idleness is a very expensive thing, it gives leisure to imagine wants, that demand their share of an income too small even to provide necessaries, to which they will frequently be preferred. He found it impossible to act in concert with the head people of the parishes, in every method that occurred to him for lessening these evils ; and therefore determined, if possible, to get it entirely into his own hands.

He well knew the only way to obtain a general concurrence, was to gain

gain people by their private interest; and therefore offered to take upon himself the care of the poor of each parish, if the principal parishioners would consent to give him half the sum hitherto paid for the poor's rate. So favourable an offer was not likely to meet with much opposition; Sir William Ellison* was the only person who scrupled it; which he did from an unwillingness to suffer his cousin to undergo the expence he feared he was bringing upon himself, well persuaded the money he required could not by any means suffice, especially for some years. But Mr. Ellison desired he would not make that an objection, as it was what himself had foreseen, but chose to incur it rather than suffer the poor to be so improperly provided for; and he believed it possible to put the affair under such regulation, that in a few years the sum contributed might prove sufficient. Sir William, however, generously refused to withdraw his opposition, except Mr. Ellison would suffer him to contribute a large share of the expence; to which the other could have no objection.

These preliminaries being settled, Mr. Ellison hired a row of contiguous cottages, repaired and furnished them comfortably, and then removed the poor into them. His house-keeper undertook to find him a man and woman proper for overseers, who should honestly, and even indulgently, take care to provide them plentifully with all necessaries, and even comforts, carefully watch over their conduct, and see them execute such employments as he should assign them. When we consider where she had been bred†, we shall not think this was a difficult task for her to perform; and indeed, she with ease found persons well qualified for this office; who were glad, for the good salary Mr. Ellison allowed them, to leave their former abode and friends. There were few of these poor men so old, as to be incapable of cultivating their little gardens, which yielded good part of their subsistence; he required each likewise to keep his own room very clean and neat, and not to expect that service from the women, for whom it was more easy to find out profitable employment; as they could nurse the

children thrown upon the parish, attend the sick, do plain work, and spin and knit sufficient cloathing for themselves, and all the rest of the poor, both male and female. Some of the men could assist in the two last employments, and those who could not already do it, were made to learn; rather to take from them the temptation of pretending ignorance in order to be idle, than from any advantage to be expected from them, as they were by age and disuse rendered so awkward, that they could scarcely gain enough to pay for the waste they made, and the wool they spoiled.

Amongst the number of each sex these houses contained, Mr. Ellison found some qualified to teach the children whatever might be useful to persons in their condition, and therefore made it their chief employment, appropriating rooms for that purpose; and he seldom failed a daily inspection of his work-house, examining minutely into every particular. As he killed his own meat, he provided them with food at a less expence than if bought at market, and took care it was of the most wholesome kind. He allowed no punishments, as he thought none could properly be inflicted on the sick or aged; but endeavoured by encouragement and indulgences to make them act as he wished; and promoted social comfort, and friendly intercourse among them; omitting nothing that might conduce to their happiness and the relief of their infirmities.

By observation Mr. Ellison found that great distress was sometimes suffered by persons, who either by the law had no right to demand assistance of the parish, without giving up some little tenement they had inherited, and wished to leave to their children: or who from an unuseful, and no blameable pride were unwilling to be ranked among the parish poor; these people were mostly labourers, who in health could gain a subsistence for their families, but by long sickness were sometimes reduced to extreme distress. For the removal of this evil, he set on foot two subscriptions, one among the men, the other among the women; according to which, by paying a trifle weekly, so little as could not be felt in the poorest family, a fund was raised sufficient

* Mr. Ellison's cousin and near neighbour, who he afterwards succeeded in title.

† At Millennium hall. (See our vol. for 1759.)

ficient to afford each subscriber, in times of sickness, an allowance somewhat exceeding what in health they gained by their labour. This he knew was practised in many places; and the only inconvenience that ever attended it arose from the bad choice of a treasurer, the sum proving sometimes a temptation too great for the honesty of the man they trusted; who frequently was as poor as themselves, and embezzled or went off with the money. To secure the people in his neighbourhood from this danger, Mr. Ellison undertook to be their treasurer, keeping a very regular account of the receipts and disbursements; and as a sufficient fund could not be immediately raised to answer any great calls, he, out of the money he had assigned for the parish poor, subscribed eight guineas to each fund which made them equal to all immediate necessities.

Another great evil at that time subsisted in Mr. Ellison's parish; the vicar and his parishioners were at variance. The former was rather too tenacious of his just rights, for it is possible to be too strict even when we have justice on our side; and the latter, however honest in their dealings with each other, thought it no sin to cheat the parson. Even the gentlemen, as well as the farmers, looked on his tythes as an encroachment; the gentlemen forgetting that the establishment of tythes is more ancient than the title most of them have to their estates, and consequently were allowed for in the purchase; and the farmers equally unmindful that, without such deduction, a higher rent would be required of them. These sort of quarrels never fail having bad effects; the minister displeased with his parishioners neglects the duty he owes them, and grows careless about their eternal welfare, which is trusted to his care; and they, from hatred to him, become averse to his doctrine, and confounding the man with his office, neglect the duties of christianity because he recommends them, and from contempt for the preacher think lightly of the precepts; so much does a due reverence for, and consequently observance of the christian religion, depend on our respect for its ministers.

Mr. Ellison wished this gentleman

April, 1766.

to have so much indulgence for the ignorance and stupidity of his parishioners, as to overlook some of their encroachments on his rights; till he had gained sufficient influence over their minds, to make their inclination coincide with their duty; when he might have received his dues as much from their good will as from their honesty. But though he was a man of great worth, yet he was so exasperated by their ill treatment, that he could not bring himself to relinquish his just demands, even for a time; though he plainly perceived Mr. Ellison did not intend it should be any pecuniary loss to him. He wanted the humility which would have taught him that no condescension is mean, that can prove conducive to the spiritual benefit of the ignorant. Could Mr. Ellison have prevailed in this point, it would have rendered his task more easy; however, notwithstanding all the difficulties that lay in the way, he performed his part so judiciously, and had gained so great an influence over all parties, by a conduct which had won both their esteem and affection, that he at length proved successful. The common people were convinced, that a man so benevolent and charitable to them, could have no intention to lead them into any thing that was not for their benefit; and Mr. Shaw, the minister, had too much good sense to be blind to the force of his arguments. He persuaded each side to make alternate concessions, and had at last the satisfaction of seeing them perfectly reconciled.

When Mr. Ellison had so far succeeded in his views, as to remove all prejudices against Mr. Shaw, he very strongly represented to him the duties of his office; shewing him that the performance of the church service was the least part of it. His first position, as it was his governing principle, being the duty incumbent on every one to do all the good to others that came within the reach of his power, he observed how much was required from the minister of a parish, who by his instructions and example, might influence all such of his parishioners, as were not incorrigibly abandoned; he therefore was answerable for their souls, and whatever they suffered

ferred from his omissions must be imputed to him.

Mr. Shaw agreed in this point, but differed with Mr. Ellison in the opinion he entertained of his influence. He allowed it his duty to do all the good in his power, but asserted that power to be very small, since it depended on the attention and understanding of his hearers, the latter of which was circumscribed within very narrow bounds, and the first less than could be imagined; adding, "That he did not believe a tenth part of his audience remembered, after they were out of church, one word of what they had heard in it."

Mr. Ellison replied, "He was entirely of the same opinion; but that the church was not the only place where a clergyman ought to endeavour to do good, as it was perhaps there that he did the least, except he pursued the same plan in other places; for he was well convinced, that if a clergyman would make frequent visits to his parishioners, familiarly explain the fundamentals of the Christian religion, and affectionately urge obedience to its precepts, he would find his endeavours greatly successful; and his audience, after being thus instructed, would listen with attention to his sermons, because they would understand them; and observe the doctrine, because their minds were previously well prepared to receive it."

Mr. Shaw was conscious Mr. Ellison advised no more than it was his duty to perform; but the disagreeable terms on which he and his parishioners had lived, served as an excuse to his conscience for omitting the practice. He had not, indeed, ever considered it either as quite so important to others, or so incumbent on himself, as Mr. Ellison, by a long conversation on the subject, convinced him it was; but in spite of his conviction, Mr. Ellison perceived some reluctance in him to begin a duty, the performance of which was a kind of tacit reflexion upon himself for past omissions. To render the matter more easy, therefore, Mr. Ellison invited him to make one at his Sunday's party; it being usual with him on this day, to entertain a certain number of the farmers and decent labourers of his parish at dinner, at his own table, to which no

other company was then admitted; where he endeavoured in the course of easy and familiar conversation to instruct them gradually, and seemingly without design, and to instil in the same imperceptible manner such sentiments into their minds, as had never yet found entrance there. This hospitable custom, had greatly facilitated the reconciliation he had effected between Mr. Shaw and his parish; and it offered Mr. Shaw a good opportunity of becoming more familiarly acquainted with his parishioners; and also by his assistance, Mr. Ellison did not doubt but the conversation would be rendered still more useful to them. This invitation Mr. Shaw readily accepted; and to remove totally any remaining reluctance in him to go to their houses, Mr. Ellison engaged him to walk abroad frequently with him, and seldom failed carrying him into the cottages they passed in their way; till his appearing among them became familiar, and he with ease to himself proceeded to visit them even unaccompanied; a condescension received with humble gratitude; for Mr. Ellison had, by the respect with which he treated Mr. Shaw, greatly raised him in their opinions, and created a kind of reverence in them for their minister, which was very essential towards the proper reception of his doctrine; for as Mr. Ellison was sensible that a clergyman's power of doing good is proportionate to the respect his parishioners bear him, he saw it his duty to excite it.

Mr. Ellison perceived that in his own and the adjacent parishes, a few of the richer sort had usurped the whole government of the parish, excluding all who were not in league with them from any of the public offices; and as it was done merely with a design of advancing their private interests, it occasioned great oppression of the poorer sort, by the illegal rates and assesses they arbitrarily levied; and many other exertions of the power which wealth gave them, over people too poor to contend, in a country where the process of the law is so expensive, that the rich only can purchase its protection, while those who stand most in need of it are excluded from all hopes of redress. These practices he determined to put

an end to, not only in his own parish, but as far as the authority of a justice of the peace could extend; for nothing but want of power appeared to him a just boundary to benevolence; for this purpose he obtained admission to that bench, which, if the office were executed with discretion, vigilance, and integrity, would prove one of the most valuable blessings in the British constitution. But few see it in so important a light as Mr. Ellison, who thought it his duty to qualify himself by the study of all the branches of the law, which concern the execution of the office of a justice of peace; wherein he observed many inexcusably ignorant. He took care to be well acquainted with the extent of his power, as well as with the properest means of exercising it; and convinced that he could not do a more charitable action than to plead the cause of the widow and the poor, he undertook to prosecute those who were guilty of any unlawful oppressions. This he performed with success in two cases; and the damages granted the injured were so considerable, as sufficiently to deter others from rendering themselves liable to the same sentence.

Mr. Ellison, by his authority as justice of peace, suppressed all disorderly meetings, lessened the number of public houses, and obliged those that remained, to preserve a very uncommon degree of sobriety and regularity. It was not in his power absolutely to prevent that succession of fairs or wakes, which take the people from their work, during one or two of the busiest months in summer; but he suppressed so many of the entertainments exhibited at them, and so strictly watched over their meetings, that he rendered them too dull and sober to be any great temptation even to the most idle. This care he extended as far as his jurisdiction reached, to the great improvement both of the morals and the circumstances of the poor, for many miles round his house.

He did not oblige any one to go to church, because he thought it should be a matter of choice; but he would not suffer his neighbours to engage in any amusement during divine service, nor to pass that time in ale-houses; this prohibition brought most of them to church, as they had no lon-

ger any temptation to absent themselves from it, and they soon began to feel a better inducement for going thither, than having nothing to do in any other place; and what at first was the result of idleness, became their constant practice from inclination."

Encomium on Trade and Commerce, from The Fool of Quality, Vol. I. An Instructive Piece, lately published.

"THE wealth, prosperity, and importance of every thing upon earth arises from the tiller, the manufacturer and the merchant; and as nothing is truly estimable, save in proportion to its utility, these are, consequently, very far from being contemptible characters. The tiller supplies the manufacturer, the manufacturer supplies the merchant, and the merchant supplies the world with all its wealth. It is thus that industry is promoted, arts invented and improved, commerce extended, superfluities mutually vended, wants naturally supplied; that each man becomes a useful member of society, that societies become further of advantage to each other, and that states are enabled to pay and dignify their upper servants with titles, rich revenues, principalities and crowns.

The merchant, above all, is extensive, considerable, and respectable by his occupation. It is he who furnishes every comfort, convenience, and elegance of life; who carries off every redundancy, who fills up every want; who ties country to country, and clime to clime, and brings the remotest regions to neighbourhood and converse; who makes man to be literally the lord of the creation, and gives him an interest in whatever is done upon earth; who furnishes to each the product of all lands, and the labours of all nations; and thus knits into one family and weaves into one web the affinity and brotherhood of all mankind.

I am sensible that the gentlemen of large landed properties are apt to look upon themselves as the pillars of the state, and to consider their interests and the interests of the nation, as very little beholden or dependant on trade; though the fact is, that those very gentlemen would lose nine parts in ten of their yearly returns, and the

nation nine tenths of her yearly revenues, if industry and the arts, (promoted as I said by commerce) did not raise the products of lands to tenfold their natural value. The manufacturer, on the other hand, depends on the landed interest for nothing save the material of his craft; and the merchant is wholly independent of all lands, or rather he is the general patron thereof. I must further observe that this beneficent profession is by no means confined to individuals, as some would have it. Large societies of men, nay mighty nations, may and have been merchants. When societies incorporate for such a worthy purpose they are formed as a foetus within the womb of the mother, a constitution within the general state or constitution; their particular laws and regulations ought, always, to be conformable to those of the national system; and in that case, such corporations greatly conduce to the peace and good order of cities and large towns, and to the general power and prosperity of the nation.

A nation that is a merchant has no need of an extent of lands, as it can derive to itself subsistence from all parts of the globe. Tyre was situated in a small island on the coast of Phœnicia, and yet that single city contained the most flourishing, opulent, and powerful nation in the universe; a nation that long withstood the united forces of the three first monarchies, brought against her by Nebuchadnezzar and Alexander the Great.

The seven united provinces do not contain lands sufficient for the subsistence of one third of their inhabitants; but they are a nation of merchants; the world furnishes them with an abundance of all good things; by commerce they have arrived at empire; they have assumed to themselves the principality of the ocean; and by being lords of the ocean, are in a measure become the proprietors of all lands.

Should England ever open her eyes to her own interests, she will follow the same prosperous and ennobling profession; she will conform to the consequences of her situation. She will see, that without a naval pre-eminence, she cannot be safe; and without trade her naval power cannot be supported.

Her glory will also flow from this source of her interests, and a sail yard will become the highest scepter of her dignity. She will then find that a single triumph of her flag will be more available for her prosperity than the conquest of the four continents; that her pre-eminence by sea will carry and diffuse her influence over all lands; and that universal influence is universal dominion.

Avarice may pile; robbery may plunder; new mines may be opened; hidden treasures may be discovered; gamblers may win cash; conquerors may win kingdoms; but all such means of acquiring riches are transient and determinable. While industry and commerce are the natural, the living, the never-failing fountains, from whence the wealth of this world can alone be taught to flow."

A Family Picture. From The Vicar of Wakeneld, lately published.

"I was ever of opinion, that the honest man who married and brought up a large family, did more service than he who continued single, and only talked of population. From this motive, I had scarce taken orders a year before I began to think seriously of matrimony, chose my wife as she did her wedding gown, not for a fine glossy surface, but such qualities as would wear well. To do her justice, she was a good natured notable woman; and as for breeding, there were few country ladies who at that time could shew more. She could read any English book without much spelling; and for pickling, preserving, and cookery, none could excel her; she prided herself much also upon being an excellent contriver in house-keeping: yet I could never find that we grew richer with all her contrivances.

However, we loved each other tenderly, and our fondness increased with age. There was in fact nothing that could make us angry with the world or each other. We had an elegant house, situated in a fine country, and in a good neighbourhood. The year was spent in moral or rural amusements; in visiting our rich neighbours, or relieving such as were poor. We had no revolutions to fear, nor fatigues to undergo; all our adventures

tures, were by the fire-side, and all our migrations from the blue bed to the brown.

As we lived near the road, we often had the traveller or stranger come to taste our gooseberry wine, for which we had great reputation; and I profess with the veracity of an historian, that I never knew one of them find fault with it. Our cousins too, even to the fortieth remove, all remembered their affinity, without any help from the herald's office, and came very frequently to see us. Some of them did us no great honour by these claims of kindred; for literally speaking, we had the blind, the maimed, and the halt amongst the number.

However, my wife always insisted that as they were the same *flask and blood* with us, they should sit with us at the same table: So that if we had not very rich, we generally had very happy friends about us; for this remark will hold good through life, that the poorer the guest, the better pleased he ever is with being treated; and as some men gaze with admiration at the colours of a tulip, and others are smitten with the wing of a butterfly, so I was by nature an admirer of happy human faces. However, when any one of our relations was found to be a person of very bad character, a troublesome guest, or one we desired to get rid of, upon his leaving my house for the first time, I ever took care to lend him a riding coat, or a pair of boots, or sometimes an horse of small value; and I always had the satisfaction of finding he never came back to return them. By this the house was cleared of such as we did not like; but never was the family of Wakefield known to turn the traveller or the poor independant out of doors.

Thus we lived several years in a state of much happiness, not but that we sometimes had those little rubs which providence sends to enhance the value of its other favours. My orchard was often robbed by school-boys, and my wife's custards plundered by the cats or the children. The squire would sometimes fall asleep in the most pathetic parts of my sermon, or his lady return my wife's civilities at church with a mutilated courtesy, but we soon got over the uneasiness caused by such accidents, and

usually in three or four days we began to wonder how they vexed us.

My children, the offspring of temperance, as they were educated without softness, so they were at once well formed and healthy; my sons hardy and active, my daughters beautiful and blooming. When I stood in the midst of the little circle, which promised to be the supports of my declining age, I could not avoid repeating the famous story of count Abensberg, who, in Henry II's progress through Germany, when other courtiers came with their treasure, brought his thirty-two children, and presented them to his sovereign, as the most valuable offering he had to bestow. In this manner, though I had but six, I considered them as a very valuable present made to my country, and consequently looked upon it as my debtor. Our eldest son was named George after his uncle, who left us ten thousand pounds. Our second child, a girl, I intended to call after her aunt Grissel; but my wife, who during her pregnancy had been reading romances, insisted upon her being called Olivia. In less than another year we had a daughter again, and now I was determined that Grissel should be her name; but a rich relation taking a fancy to stand godmother, the girl was, by her directions, called Sophia; so that we had two romantic names in the family; but I solemnly protest I had no hand in it. Moses was our next, and after an interval of twelve years, we had two sons more.

It would be fruitless to deny my exultation when I saw my little ones about me; but the vanity and the satisfaction of my wife were even greater than mine. When our visitors would usually say, "Well, upon my word, Mrs. Primrose, you have the finest children in the whole country."—"Ay, neighbour", she would answer, "they are as heaven made them, handsome enough, if they be but good enough; for handsome is that handsome does." And then she would bid the girls hold up their heads; who, to conceal nothing, were certainly very handsome. Mere outside is so very trifling a circumstance with me, that I should scarce have remembered to mention it, had it not been a general topic of conversation in the country. Olivia, now about eighteen, had that luxuriancy

of beauty with which painters generally draw Hebe; open, sprightly, and commanding. Sophia's features were not so striking at first; but often did more certain execution, for they were soft, modest and alluring. The one vanquished by a single blow, the other by efforts successfully repeated.

The temper of a woman is generally formed from the turn of her features, at least it was so with my daughters. Olivia wished for many lovers; Sophia to secure one. Olivia was often affected from too great a desire to please: Sophia even repressed excellence from her fears to offend. The one entertained me with her vivacity when I was gay, the other with her sense when I was serious. But these qualities were never carried to excess in either, and I have often seen them exchange characters for a whole day together. A suit of mourning has transformed my coquet into a prude, and a new set of ribbands given her younger sister more than natural vivacity. My eldest son George was bred at Oxford, as I intended him for one of the learned professions. My second boy Moses, whom I designed for business, received a sort of a miscellaneous education at home. But it would be needless to attempt describing the particular characters of young people that had seen but very little of the world. In short, a family likeness prevailed through all, and properly speaking they had but one character, that of being all equally generous, credulous, simple, and inoffensive." The family falling to decay, he sends forth his eldest son to seek his fortune:

"You are going, my boy," cried I, "to London on foot, in the manner Hooker, your great ancestor, travelled there before you. Take from me the same horse that was given him by the good bishop Jewel, this staff, and take this book too, it will be your comfort on the way: these two lines in it are worth a million: *I have been young, and now am old; yet never saw I the righteous man forsaken, or his seed begging their bread.* Let this be your consolation as you travel on. Go, my boy, whatever be thy fortune let me see thee once a year; still keep a good heart, and farewell." As he was possess of integrity and honour, I was under no apprehensions from throwing him naked

into the amphitheatre of life; for I knew he would act a good part whether he rose or fell."

We cannot spare room to follow the thread of this sensible novel throughout; but will venture on the following detached extract as it corroborates the sentiments of a late correspondent. (p. 59.)

"It were highly to be wished, that legislative power would direct the law rather to reformation than severity. That it would appear convinced that the work of eradicating crimes is not by making punishments familiar, but formidable. Instead of our present prisons, which find or make men guilty, which enclose wretches for the commission of one crime, and return them, if returned alive, fitted for the perpetuation of thousands; it were to be wished we had, as in other parts of Europe, places of penitence and solitude, where the accursed might be attended by such as could give them repentance if guilty, or new motives to virtue if innocent. And this, but not the increasing punishments, is the way, to mend a state: Nor can I avoid even questioning the validity of that right which social combination, have assumed of capitally punishing offences of a slight nature. In cases of murder their right is obvious, as it is the duty of us all, from the law of self-defence, to cut off that man who has shewn a disregard for the life of another. Against such, all nature rises in arms; but it is not so against him who steals my property. Natural law gives me no right to take away his life, as by that the horse he steals is as much his property as mine. If then I have any right, it must be from a compact made between us, that he who deprives the other of his horse shall die. But this is a false compact; because no man has a right to barter his life, no more than to take it away, as it is not his own. And next the compact is inadequate, and would be set aside even in a court of modern equity, as there is a great penalty for a very trifling convenience; since it is far better that two men should live than that one should ride. But a compact that is false between two men, is equally so between an hundred, or an hundred thousand; for as ten millions of circles can never make a square, so the united voice of myriads cannot

lend

lend the smallest foundation to falsehood. It is thus that reason speaks, and untutored nature says the same thing. Savages that are directed nearly by natural law alone are very tender of the lives of each other; they seldom shed blood but to retaliate former cruelty.

Our Saxon ancestors, fierce as they were in war, had but few executions in times of peace; and in all commencing governments that have the print of nature still strong upon them, scarce any crime is held capital.

It is among the citizens of a refined community that penal laws, which are in the hands of the rich, are laid upon the poor. Government, while it grows older, seems to acquire the moroseness of age; and as if our possessions were become dearer in proportion as they increased, as if the more enormous our wealth, the more extensive our fears, our possessions are paled up with new edicts every day, and hung round with gibbets to scare every invader.

Whether is it from the number of our penal laws, or the licentiousness of our people, that this country should show more convicts in a year, than half the dominions of Europe united? Perhaps it is owing to both; for they mutually produce each other. When by indiscriminate penal laws a nation beholds the same punishment affixed to dissimilar degrees of guilt, from perceiving no distinction in the penalty, the people are led to lose all sense of distinction in the crime, and this distinction is the bulwark of all morality: Thus the multitude of laws produce new vices, and new vices call for fresh restraints.

It were to be wished then that power, instead of contriving new laws to punish vice, instead of drawing hard the cords of society till a convulsion come to burst them, instead of cutting away wretches as useless, before we have tried their utility, instead of converting correction into vengeance, it were to be wished that we tried the restrictive arts of government, and made law the protector, but not the tyrant of the people. We should then find that creatures, whose souls are sold as dross, only wanted the hand of a refiner; we should then find that wretches, now stuck up for long torments, lest luxury should feel a momentary pang, might, if properly treated,

serve to sinew the state in times of danger; that, as their faces are like ours, their hearts are so too; that few minds are so base as that perseverance cannot amend; that a man may see his last crime without dying for it; and that very little blood will serve to cement our security."

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I Am one of the many hundreds who have read The Appeal to the Common Sense of all Christian People, with infinite pleasure. But have long been uneasy to find that the author has returned no answer to the last letter of a gentleman who signs himself T. I. and who appears to be a man of learning and a most able controversialist. His explanation of the doctrine of the Trinity has, I must confess, staggered me and some others. I therefore take the liberty, through the channel of your useful Magazine, to request the favour of the author of the Appeal either to refute T. I. or candidly to acknowledge his own work was founded upon a misapprehension of the tenets of the Trinitarians. If he does the former, we shall readily return to our old opinion, if the latter, though the writer will sink in our esteem, the man will rise much higher in our regard. But if he does neither the one nor the other, he will surely forfeit not only ours but likewise the good opinion of every friend to truth and religion.

I am, sir,

Yours, &c.

T. BROWNE.

An Account, of a singular Species of Wasp and Locust. In a Letter from Samuel Felton, Esq; F. R. S. to Mr. Henry Baker, F. R. S.

Read before the Royal Society, Feb. 2, 1764.

Dear sir, King-Street, Covent-Garden, Dec. 2, 1763.

THE honour I received, by being elected a fellow of the Royal Society, excites me, through gratitude, to offer that learned body whatever occurs to me new, or worthy attention in the animal world; and the respect I bear you, dear sir, for your learning and goodness, to which I must add
your

your having been so useful a member of that learned body such a number of years, and the encouragement you have constantly shewn towards promoting natural history, emboldens me to transmit to you this paper, containing the descriptions of a very singular species of Wasp and of Locust, [See the PLATE, figures 1, 2.] which I met with in the island of Jamaica. I made great search in the natural historians, but cannot find that they have ever been taken notice of, therefore are as yet unknown to the learned or non-describers. I therefore offer them, by your means, to the inspection of the Royal Society, to be inserted in the Transactions, if deemed worthy their attention. I beg leave to accompany these descriptions not only with the subjects themselves, but also with accurate drawings to compleat their history, and am, with great esteem,

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient

And most obliged humble servant,

SAMUEL FELTON.

I. CRINITA—*Vespa setis colli thoracis abdominisque radiantibus corpore longioribus.*

Large as a common wasp, but rather narrower.

The head is brownish, the vertex black in a triangular form.

The antennæ are shorter than the thorax, a little thicker towards the end, of a yellow brownish colour; but black in the middle.

The thorax is light brownish on the back, but on the sides and underneath black: Before the insertion of the wings, there are two yellow lines running transversely downwards; just over the insertion of the wings two hairs go out on each side of equal length, and very near twice as long as the whole body; from the upper part of the neck likewise go out two hairs as long as the body.

The abdomen is divided into six segments of which the first is very narrow at its basis, quite black, only the hind margins yellow; from this segment there only grow out two hairs twice as long as the abdomen, at the base but no where else; the other five segments are betwixt brown and yellow coloured, their hind margins a little paler, and the second has a black girth near the fore margin; hairs go out near the fore segment as rays; in the

second only three, and they shorter than the abdomen, especially the side ones, in the third, fourth and fifth segments, there are four or five long hairs longer than the body; and several shorter ones, especially underneath where there are no longer ones; the sixth segment is terminated with a long hair.

All these hairs are of a light brown colour, seem to be stiff, but their ends are quite soft, like papillæ, and from thence thicker.

The wings are shorter than the abdomen; the upper ones folded.

The legs are black, except the thighs which are yellow; at their joints there are short hair like rays, whose ends are likewise short and thickened.

II. RHOMBEA CICADA thorace compresso membranaceo foliaceo subrhombico postico latiore.

The thorax is like a leaf that is raised perpendicularly from the body; it is three times as broad as the body, but the same length. This leaf is very near of a rhomboid figure, a little broader, or rather higher over the back; it is membranaceous, probably brownish, (when alive) half pellucid, with two spots that are more pellucid or transparent; the larger one is very near the middle, but the smaller lower; the margins are waved, especially towards the hind angle; over the forepart of the body the leaf is double.

The abdomen is a little longer projected backwards than the leaf of the thorax

The insect had not yet got its color, optera and wings.

The hind thighs that are thicker, have on the upper side an additional narrow membrane added to them.

The head and maxillæ are very like those of the grullus's, but there is such an affinity between this and the Cicada *foliata* Linn. syst. nat. 435, 6. that I should think it the same species, if the thorax of this was not broader behind towards the end.

The antennæ are broke off; else from their length one might learn, to what genus the tribe Linnæus call Cicada *foliaceæ* (syst. nat. p. 435.) should be referred; for I am in doubt whether Linnæus ever has seen perfect specimens of them.

[The other Insects in the plate, will be described in our next.]

April

horter
ne side
l fifth
e long
seve-
rneath
; the
a long

rown
ends
from

ne ab-

high
there
ends

com-
bombo

raised
it is
, but
very
little
r the
bably
lucid,
lucid
very
smaller
espe-
over
leaf i

ject-
the

cole

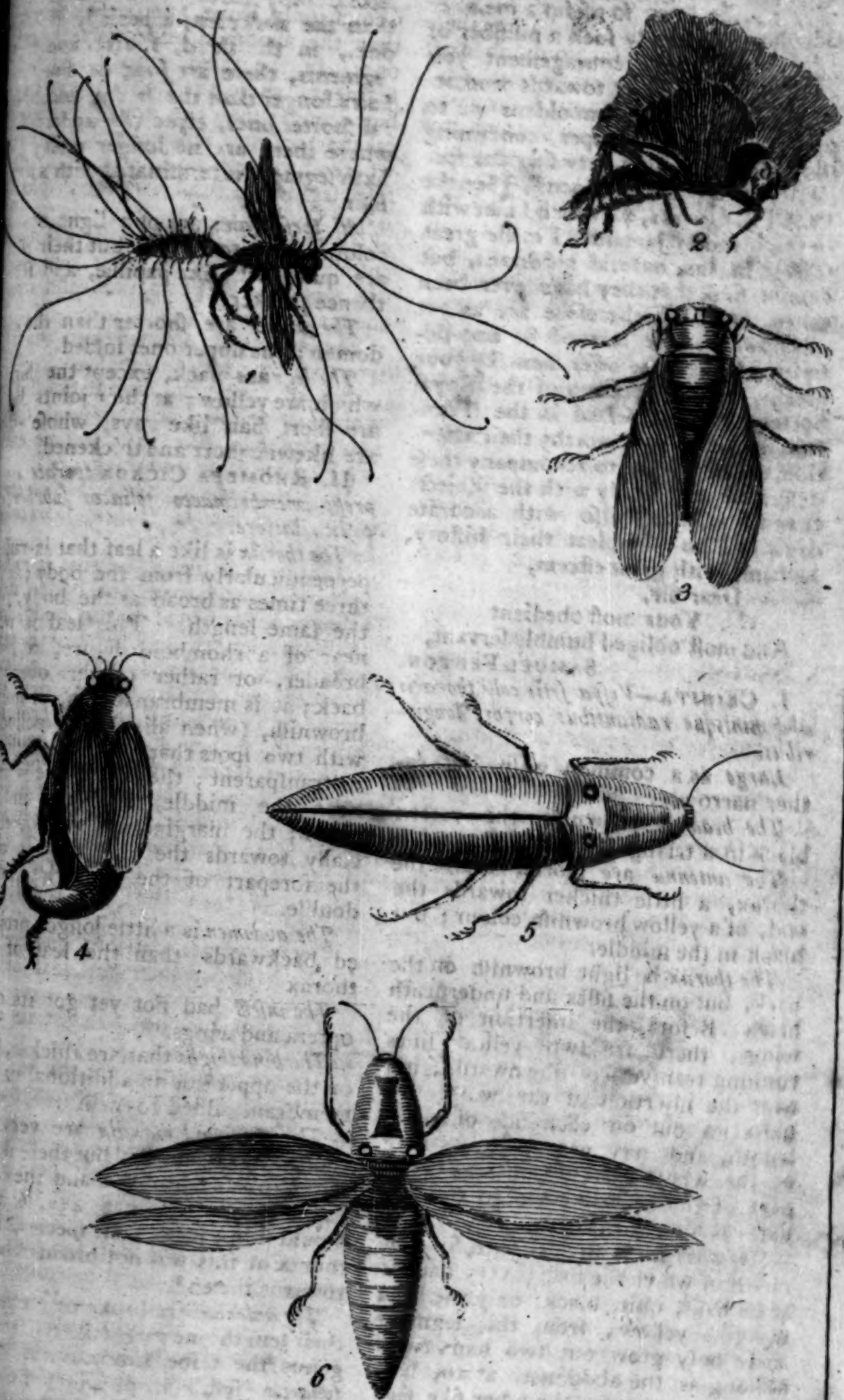
have
arrow

like
such
icad
hat
f th
hin

from
wha
cad
d b
the
pec

ill

Dig



Singular Species of Locusts, &c.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

A Dissertation on Spirits: Dedicated to Mr. King. (See p. 17.)

S I R, Leigh, March 22, 1766.

YOU have been at the trouble to write me an odd letter, as long as a bad and tedious sermon; but after all, I must be plain to tell you, that you have taken a great deal of pains but to very little purpose, as you have undertaken to treat, to determine, about what you know nothing of. What, because, forsooth, you never was sensibly convinced of the existence of any other intelligent beings, but human, *ergo*, neither I, nor any one else, ever were? So all we testify must needs proceed from a deluded imagination, if not from a crazed brain.

To remark every idle particular of your long-winded harangue would occasion me to exceed the bounds usually allowed in a Magazine; wherefore I must refer you to my future writings on this subject, for a further answer, and shall here only touch upon a few main articles in your singular epistle, to shew you use no argument at all, but mistake the case all along, and, in that, know not well what you are talking about.

You are "surprised that there should be now a person living capable of writing, and at the same time of maintaining opinions almost universally exploded, and of attempting to prove their truth from personal experience."

All this, sir, is nothing to the purpose. There are fashions in opinions as well as in other things; the Bible is become exploded but by too many, but the general opinion of attending spirits, is not so much exploded as you may think for; only every one that can write will not, as I do, risk their name thereon; and it is worth remarking, that where half a score people, more or less, meet, and the conversation turns upon such subjects, that several of the company can jointly testify the same thing, while others understand not what they are talking about, as never having been in the same secret. I allow to treat of the immateriality of the soul; the world of spirits; the future state; and the like antiquated doctrines, are become now much out of fashion, in this polite century, the grand epocha of England, April, 1766.

With infidelity; while such vile writings, as the illustrations of the scripture, to the scandal of our nation, are vend- ed all over the kingdom, while our easy b—s and cl—rgy, remain all as mute as fish, and but one sincere man among their order stands up, and boldly protests against such shocking abomination. I wish I was a b—p only for his sake, I would be sure to remember him, as an honest man, who dare speak the truth in the worst of times.

As to my attempting to prove the truth from personal experience, I do not expect to gain belief of the disciples of Hobbes, Spinoza, and the rest of that infidel crew, but doubt not to meet with a better reception from many serious and sensible people, and those who are proper judges of what I write upon.

You mistake the case quite in calling it my faith, it is more than faith, it is sense; and give me leave, pray sir, to be the best judge of my own senses, till you and W. can prove me *non compos mentis*.

As for all my indecent reflectors, it is one of my chief cares to make myself as unconcerned at their censures, as I am at the cackling of a flock of geese; or at the eager displeasure of those little snarling animals, that are angry when I pass along the streets, nor can any man be wise or happy, till he has arrived at that greatness of mind, that no more considers the tattling of the multitude than the whistling of the wind.

If they will believe in Hobbes, Toland, and Spinoza, and think them more infallible than the sacred oracles; the history of all ages; and the full experience of our own; who can help it? These gentry must not be contradicted, and they are resolved not to be persuaded. They will give it out one is mad rather than acknowledge their own mistake. Such sort of men I never go about to convince, it is labour lost; it is like washing the black-moor white. These, these are, the incurables, and so let them continue for me. I doubt not of meeting, I say, with much better reception from braver, and more generous minds.

In despising the common faith about matters of fact, and fondly adhering to it in things of speculation, they

I would be sure to
 find the truth in the world
 as an honest man
 I would be sure to
 find the truth in the world
 as an honest man

[illegible][illegible]

A Dissertation on Spirits: Dedicated to Mr. King. (See p. 17.)

S I R, Leigh, March 22, 1766.

YOU have been at the trouble to write me an odd letter, as long as a bad and tedious sermon; but after all, I must be plain to tell you, that you have taken a great deal of pains but to very little purpose, as you have undertaken to treat, to determine, about what you know nothing of. What, because, forsooth, you never was sensibly convinced of the existence of any other intelligent beings, but human, *ergo*, neither I, nor any one else, ever were? So all we testify must needs proceed from a deluded imagination, if not from a crazed brain.

To remark every idle particular of your long-winded harangue would occasion me to exceed the bounds usually allowed in a Magazine; wherefore I must refer you to my future writings on this subject, for a further answer, and shall here only touch upon a few main articles in your singular epistle, to shew you use no argument at all, but mistake the case all along, and, in that, know not well what you are talking about.

You are "surprised that there should be now a person living capable of writing, and at the same time of maintaining opinions almost universally exploded, and of attempting to prove their truth from personal experience."

All this, sir, is nothing to the purpose. There are fashions in opinions as well as in other things; the Bible is become exploded but by too many, but the general opinion of attending spirits, is not so much exploded as you may think for; only every one that can write will not, as I do, risk their name thereon; and it is worth remarking, that where half a score people, more or less, meet, and the conversation turns upon such subjects, that several of the company can jointly testify the same thing, while others understand not what they are talking about, as never having been in the same secret. I allow to treat of the immateriality of the soul; the world of spirits; the future state; and the like antiquated doctrines, are become now much out of fashion, in this polite century, the grand epocha of England, April, 1766.

lish infidelity; while such vile writings, as the illustrations of the scripture, to the scandal of our nation, are vend- ed all over the kingdom, while our easy b—s and cl—rgy, remain all as mute as fish, and but one sincere man among their order stands up, and boldly protests against such shocking abomination. I wish I was a b—p only for his sake, I would be sure to remember him, as an honest man, who dare speak the truth in the worst of times.

As to my attempting to prove the truth from personal experience, I do not expect to gain belief of the disciples of Hobbes, Spinoza, and the rest of that infidel crew, but doubt not to meet with a better reception from many serious and sensible people, and those who are proper judges of what I write upon.

You mistake the case quite in calling it my faith, it is more than faith, it is sense; and give me leave, pray sir, to be the best judge of my own senses, till you and W. can prove me *non compos mentis*.

As for all my indecent reflectors, it is one of my chief cares to make myself as unconcerned at their censures, as I am at the cackling of a flock of geese; or at the eager displeasure of those little snarling animals, that are angry when I pass along the streets, nor can any man be wise or happy, till he has arrived at that greatness of mind, that no more considers the tattling of the multitude than the whistling of the wind.

If they will believe in Hobbes, Toland, and Spinoza, and think them more infallible than the sacred oracles; the history of all ages; and the full experience of our own; who can help it? These gentry must not be contradicted, and they are resolved not to be persuaded. They will give it out one is mad rather than acknowledge their own mistake. Such sort of men I never go about to convince, it is labour lost; it is like washing the black-moor white. These, these are, the incurables, and so let them continue for me. I doubt not of meeting, I say, with much better reception from braver, and more generous minds.

In despising the common faith about matters of fact, and fondly adhering to it in things of speculation, they

D d

very

very grossly and absurdly mistake: For in things of fact, I am as much to be believed as the most subtle philosophers and speculators, since here, sense is the judge. And yet they will deny the plain evidence of the senses of mankind, because they cannot reconcile appearances to their own scanty judgment of things.

But of all relations of facts, there are none like to give a man so much trouble and disreputation, as those that relate to spirits, and apparitions, which so great a party of men (in this wise age especially) do so rally, and laugh at, and without more ado, are resolved to explode, and despise, as meer winter tales, and old wives follies. Such they will call, and account them, be their truth and evidence what it will, for they have unalterably fixed and determined the point. Spectres, and ghosts are things ridiculous, incredible, popish, and impossible, and therefore all relations that assert them, whether ancient, or modern, sacred, or prophane, are meer lies, cheats, and delusions, and those that afford any credit to them, are credulous gulls, and silly, easy believers, while the first venters of them, are civilly set down, for all their judgment, or learning, as either arrant fools, or knaves. All which considered, it must be confessed to be a very bold, and adventurous thing to undertake the province or hard task, in which I am engaged. But I fear not to make my assertion good, before I have done, to the satisfaction of those I write for.

Indeed, if there was any modesty left in mankind, the histories in the bible alone might abundantly assure men of the existence of angels and spirits, more of which hereafter. But these materialists, these wits that would be, are so jealous, sorfooth, and so sagacious, that whatsoever is offered them by way of established religion, is suspected for a piece of politic circumvention. But what do I talk of established religion, now-a-days, religion is banished the island, and I pray God, both c—h and —, are not running to ruin as fast as can be.

It is, however, favourably allowed, I may have been mistaken, that I was under some affright, and so fancied noises and sights that were not; or I

was imposed upon by servants, or others. This is the eternal evasion. But if it be possible to know how a man is affected, when in fear and when unconcerned, I certainly know, for my own part, that during the whole time of my living in this house, which is no fewer than thirty-eight years, excepting one, I was under no more affrightment then I am while I write this relation. And, if I know, I am now awake, and do actually see the objects that are now before me, I certainly know that I heard, felt, and saw, the particulars I mentioned in my last, and shall, more particularly hereafter.

There is, I am satisfied, no great matter for story in what I shall relate, theyere is so much as convinceth me most sensibly there was somewhat extraordinary, and what we usually and not improperly, call preternatural, in the business. If you will believe me you may, if not, I know who will.

[To be concluded in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R, March 19, 1766.

WHEN I read in your last Magazine the strictures on frequent executions, (with which I was much pleased) they brought to mind the short view of those national and personal sins which call for humiliation and repentance, written by Mr. Overal—If it should be asked, says he, what sins may properly be called national? I answer, all such laws and customs of a nation, as are contrary to the laws of God.—Now the taking away mens lives for robbery, or theft, is, I think, not warranted by the laws of God, nor indeed by the reason and fitness of things.

By the law of God, we are expressly forbid to kill; so that it must be unlawful to take away the the life of a man in any case or for any crime, unless such crime is particularly excepted out of the command by the same authority, as murder and adultery, and some other crimes are; but robbery, or theft, is no where excepted out of this law; but on the contrary has a particular punishment annexed to it by God himself; namely, ample restitution, or perpetual slavery; and therefore I am afraid we presume too far

far, and intrench too much on the divine prerogative, when we make laws to punish it with death, and act not only without, but against the authority of him, who hath said *Thou shalt not kill.*

It may perhaps be thought strange by the libertines of our age, that God should annex a greater punishment to adultery than robbery; but be it known to them that in God's account, the one is a greater sin than the other, and indeed it seems to be so, for there is a possibility of making restitution and reparation for the damage done by robbery: but the injury done by adultery can never be repaired, nor the lost innocence restored. But this only by the way.

Nor is the taking away mens lives for robbery warranted by the reason and fitness of things.—The reason of things, or the law of equity requires, that punishments should be proportioned to the crimes committed; but what proportion is there between the life of a man, which when once lost is lost for ever, and a little money, the loss of which may soon be recovered; or is it fit and reasonable, that for a few temporal goods a miserable sinner should be for ever deprived of all opportunities of repentance and amendment; and hurried into an eternal world, with all his crimes about him; as it is to be feared is the condition of most of them? O cruel justice! I heartily wish that the souls of these poor wretches may not cry to heaven for vengeance against us. This severity, I am persuaded, has been the occasion of a great many murders, which would not have been committed, if robbery had not been punishable with death, for when they know that they shall be hanged for robbery, and that they can be but hanged for murder, the principle self-preservation will oftentimes prompt them to commit the one to conceal the other; this likewise renders

them desperate and bloody-minded, when they are under any apprehensions of being discovered and taken. Therefore I cannot but wish, that the punishment annexed to robbing was only to be slavery, and confinement to hard labour for life, or at least till some restitution was made, and some plain signs of repentance and amendment appeared*.

Give me leave to add an observation from the celebrated Sir Thomas More, lord chancellor of England in the reign of Henry VIII. (who very justly censures the practice of putting men to death for robbery,) in a book called *Utopia*, "that, if under the Mosaical dispensation, which was rigorous enough, theft or robbery was only punished with fine or slavery, it can never be supposed, that under the christian dispensation, which is infinitely more merciful and gracious, men should have a greater liberty to destroy their fellow creatures."

If it should be objected to what has been said, that all societies must have within themselves a power of making laws, for the security of property, and of annexing proper punishments to the breach of them, otherwise there would be nothing but rapine and violence amongst mankind:

I answer—That as God is the supreme Lord and governor of the world, no man, nor body of men, can have any power or authority to make laws contrary to his, nor to annex any punishment to the breach of them, which he hath expressly forbid.

If it be alledged, that when men enter into civil societies, they may, for their mutual benefit, give up some of their natural rights, and agree to hold their lives, liberties, and properties, upon certain terms and conditions, and to forfeit them upon the breach of those conditions; which compact, or agreement, when voluntarily entered into, ought to oblige the contracting

* A certain writer tells us, that he was much affected with the execution sometime ago of a youth of fifteen years of age, for robbery, which he says is an age that our laws do not consider as of maturity in acting in other affairs for ourselves; he thinks such an offender might have reformed in the plantations so as to have become a useful member of society, and therefore wishes that at such ages they were considered accordingly,—and indeed the church of England seems in general not to think persons arrived at years of discretion, till they are of the age of sixteen years.

parties, and therefore, as every man in this nation, hath either in person, or by his representative, given his assent to those laws which punish robbery with death; the inflicting such a punishment upon the offenders of these laws cannot be unjust;

To this it may be replied, that the great author and giver of life is the sole disposer of it, and therefore as no man hath a right to dispose either of his own, or of other mens lives, all compacts or agreements entered into for that purpose, must, of consequence, be null and void.

If it be farther urged, that every man who robs sins with his eyes open, and knows the penalty before hand, and therefore if he commits the crime, the law is not to be blamed, if he is hanged for it, since it was done knowingly and wilfully:

I answer, that the wilfulness of a transgression is not a sufficient reason for an excess of punishment, and therefore if laws ordain punishments for crimes, as greatly exceed the demerit of them, such laws must be blameworthy.

P. S. If we turn to Exodus chap. xxii, verses 2, 3,—we shall find how tender we ought to be of the lives even of bad men; for though killing an house-breaker in the very fact, if it were in the night time, was to be esteemed no murder, but *self defence*; it being presumed such an one came with a murderous as well as *thievish* intention; and the master of the house could then neither know *who* he was, nor expect, or have the help of others to secure him from the intended violence, or in the darkness of the night (the time which the thief chose do his evil deeds in) guide his blows with that discretion, and moderation which in the day time he might use; yet, if it were in the day time, to kill an house breaker was murder (unless it were evident it was in the necessary defence of the master of the house his own life)—being only a bare thief—in the day time it might possibly be discovered who he was, and it might be presumed he intended only to steal not to kill—in this case a man should not avenge himself, but have the thief before the magistrate.

Justus sed Humanus.

Reflections on the general Principles of War; and on the Composition and Characters of the different Armies in Europe. (Continued from p. 116.)

NOTWITHSTANDING the use of lances be exploded I confess, I think it a very useful arm on many occasions; and particularly in the attack and defence of retrenchments, and against cavalry; wherefore I would not have it entirely neglected. If what is commonly called *tactick*, or the formation of battalions, was founded on other principles, which possibly may be done with advantage, the lance might be employed with great success.

According to our second canon or principle, the whole exercise of the firelock must be reduced to six or eight articles at most; because it can be demonstrated, that in all the different cases which occur before the enemy, the soldier can want no more.

The third principle is very extensive, and comprehends, all that can be taught in the art of war. I shall indicate those objects which should most immediately engage the attention of those who profess it.

Of all the mechanical parts of war, none is more essential than that of *marching*. It may be justly called the *key* which leads to all the sublime motions of an army; for they depend entirely on this point. A man can be attacked in four different ways: In the front, on both flanks, and in the rear: But he can defend himself and annoy the enemy, only when placed with his face towards him. It follows, that the general object of marching is reduced to three points only, to march forwards, and on both sides, because it is impossible to do it for any time backwards, and by that means face the enemy wherever he presents himself. The different steps to be made use of are three; slow, fast, and oblique, which may be called *traversing*. The first is proper in advancing, when at a considerable distance from the enemy, and when the ground is unequal, that the line may not be broke, and a regular fire kept up without intermission. The second is chiefly necessary, when you want to anticipate the enemy in occupying some post, in passing a defile; and above all,

in attacking a retrenchment, to avoid being a long while exposed to the fire of the artillery, and small arms; and lastly, when you come near the enemy. Then you must advance with hasty steps and bayonets fixed, and throw yourselves on them with vigour and vivacity.

The third step is of infinite consequence, both in the infantry and cavalry, columns may be opened, and formed into lines, and vice versa, lines into columns, by this kind of step, in a lesser space, and consequently, in less time than by any other method whatever. In coming out of a defile, you may instantly form the line without presenting the flank to the enemy, which must happen, if you do it as the Prussians, by a conversion on either flank, in order to give room to those who follow to form upon. The line may be formed, though ever so near the enemy, with safety, because you face him, and can with ease and safety, protect and cover the motions of the troops, while they are coming out of the defiles and forming. The same thing, may be equally executed, when a column is to be formed, in order to advance or retire; which is a point of infinite consequence, and should be established, as an axiom. That no manœuvre, whatever be executed, especially when near the enemy, unless it be protected by some division of the troops. It is in the human heart, to fear the dangers we do not see, and for which we are not prepared, more than those we see, which is the case of all conversions; the soldier does not see the enemy, and by presenting his flank, is deprived of all means of defence. *No movement therefore ought to be made near the enemy by conversion, excepting only to form the line on either flank, should they be attacked.* As to the different evolutions now practised, I shall not here examine them; but will establish as a rule, that must be generally observed, and by which alone it is impossible to compare one evolution with another, and judge of their propriety.

That evolution is best, which with a given number of men, may be executed in the least space, and consequently in the least time, possible. There is scarce any figure, geometrical, or ungeometrical which our modern tacticians

have not introduced into the armies, without ever considering how far such forms were useful in practice. It is very possible to point out all the cases that may occur in war, as to the manner of fighting, which must finally be reduced to that in columns, or in lines; consequently, that form or figure is best, which is most calculated for offence and defence, marching in all kind of ground, and may be soonest changed into a line, or column, as the case may require. It is a general opinion, founded on the practice of all the troops in Europe, that a column cannot march, without taking up twice the ground it occupied, while standing, because the last man cannot move till the first has advanced the length of the whole column. This is, no doubt, true in practice, and Marshal Saxe thought it irremediable without the *tact*; Nothing, however, is so easy to be remedied, nor deserves it more; because, as we have already said, marching is the most important point in all the military art.

A man posted in a line occupies nearly two feet, from one elbow to another, and not quite one foot, from front to rear; that is, a man is not quite one foot thick, consequently, when the lines make a motion to the right or left, the distance between each man is above a foot, which is augmented by near two more, if they all begin the march with the same foot. So that all the difficulty consists, in making the men march with the same foot, and keep time constantly, which is easily done, if the species of step you would have them march, is marked by the drum or any other instrument. This is often necessary after passing defiles, and when they march in irregular and unequal ground, which is apt to throw them in confusion. The article of marching is so essential, that it requires, and deserves the greatest care and attention: It may be asserted, that the army which marches best must, if the rest is equal, in the end prevail. If what I here propose, and what is actually executed by the Portuguese army, with great precision, be once taught, so that several regiments formed in one column can practise it, an army of forty battalions, for example, will make a given

ven march in less than half the time, which they now require, as may be demonstrated.

As to the different kinds of firings made use of they are for the most part dangerous or impracticable.

The platoon firing is such, as must necessarily produce a general confusion, as well by the noise of those who command them, as by the breaking of the line and kneeling, which are three of the greatest inconveniences that can possibly happen, and cannot be executed without imminent danger, when near the enemy; and therefore must be totally excluded. Even the king of Prussia himself is of the same opinion: For he says, the platoon fire would, no doubt, be the best, *if it could be executed*. This is so dangerous, and impracticable, that I will presume to establish the following rules on quite contrary principles.

1. The utmost silence must be observed; and therefore the commanding officer of the battalion shall

alone command the different firings.

2. That a battalion or regiment, in advancing to the enemy, must never be broke, unless forced thereto by the nature of the ground.

3. That the first rank must never kneel under pretence of giving the third an opportunity to fire, with safety, because it is very dangerous, if near the enemy; and moreover, fatigues the soldier in such a manner, that he is soon useless. To these, many other things may be added, which are necessary for the soldier to know, as to retrench himself, make fascines, gabions, conduct a sappe, &c.

What has been hitherto said, regards the soldier, as well as the officer: What follows regards the last only. As all kind of evolution is founded on calculation, being a combination of space, and time, it is morally impossible for a man to compute these two objects, without some knowledge of geometry and arithmetick.

[To be concluded in our next.]

POETICAL ESSAYS.

*Earl of D---r's Farewell to the Maids of
H---r, on his being promoted to his late
Father's Troop, and resigning the Place of
Vice C---a to her M---y,*

YE maids, who Britain's court bedeck,
Miss Wr-rt-sley, B--cl--k, Tr--n, K--ck,
Miss M--dows and B--sc--wen!

A dismal tale I have to tell;
This is to bid you all farewell:

Farewel! for I am going.

I leave you, girls; indeed 'tis true,
Altho' to be esteem'd by you

Has ever been my pride:

'Tis often done at court, you know;
I leave my dearest friends, and go
Over to t'other side.

No longer shall we laugh and chat

In th' outer room on this and that,

Until the Q--n shall call:

Our gracious k--g has call'd me now;

Nay holds a stick up too, I vow,

And so God bless you all!

They tell me that one word a day
From him is worth the whole you say,
Fair ladies, in a year:

A word from him I highly prize:

But who can leave your beauteous eyes
Without one tender tear?

No longer shall I now be seen

Handing along our matchless queen,

So generous, good, and kind;
While one by one each smiling lass
First drops a curtsy as we pass,
Then trips along behind.

Adieu, my much-lov'd golden key!

No longer to be worn by me,

Adorn'd with ribband blue;

Which late I heard look'd ill and pale--

I thought it but an idle tale,

But now believe 'twas true.

Farewel, my good Lord H--c--rt too!

What can, alas, your lordship do

Alone among the maids?

You soon must some assistance ask;

You'll have a very arduous task,

Unless you call for aid.

Great is the charge you have in care:

Indeed, my pretty maidens fair,

His situation's nice,

As Ch--b--n we shall expect;

That he, sole guardian, shall protect

Six maids, without a vice.

D A Y:

A Pastoral. From Cunningham's Poems.

MORNING.

" I N the barn the tenant cock,
Close to Partlet perch'd on high,
Briskly crows, (the shepherd's clock!)
Jocund that the morning's nigh.

Swiftly

Swiftly from the mountain's brow,
Shadows, nurs'd by night, retire:
And the peeping sun-beam, now,
Paints with gold the village spire.

Philomel forsakes the thorn,
Plaintive where she prates at night;
And the lark to meet the morn,
Soars beyond the shepherd's sight.

From the low-roof'd cottage ridge,
See the chatt'ring swallow spring:
Darting through the one-arch'd bridge,
Quick, she dips her dappled wing.

Now the pine-tree's waving top,
Gently greets the morning gale:
Killings, now begin to crop
Daisies, on the dewy dale.

From the balmy sweets, uncloy'd,
(Restle's till her task be done)
Now the busy bee's employ'd
Sipping dew before the sun.

Trickling through the crevic'd rock,
Where the limpid stream distils,
Sweet refreshment waits the flock
When 'tis sun-drove from the hills.

Colin's for the promis'd corn
(Ere the harvest hopes are ripe)
Anxious;—whilst the huntsman's horn,
Boldly sounding, drowns his pipe.

Sweet,—O sweet, the warbling throng,
On the white emblossom'd spray!
Nature's universal song
Echoes to the rising day.

NOON.

Fervid on the glitt'ring flood,
Now the noontide radiance glows:
Drooping o'er its infant bud;
Not a dew-drop's left the rose.

By the brook the shepherd dines,
From the fierce meridian heat,
Shelter'd, by the branching pines,
Pendant o'er his grassy seat.

Now the flock forsakes the glade,
Where uncheck'd the sun-beams fall;
Sure to find a pleasing shade
By the ivy'd abbey wall.

Echo, in her airy round,
O'er the river, rock and hill,
Cannot catch a single sound,
Save the clack of yonder mill.

Cattle court the zephirs bland,
Where the streamlet wanders cool;
Or with languid silence stand
Midway in the marshy pool.

But from mountain, dell, or stream,
Not a flutt'ring zephyr springs:
Fearful lest the noontide beam
Scorch its soft, its silken wings.

Not a leaf has leave to stir,
Nature's lull'd—serene and still:
Quiet e'en the shepherd's cur,
Sleeping on the heath-clad hill.

Languid is the landscape round,
Till the fresh descending shower,
Grateful to the thirsty ground,
Raises ev'ry fainting flower.
Now the hill—the hedge—is green;
Now the warblers' throats in tune;
Blithsome is the verdant scene,
Brighten'd by the beams of noon!

EVENING.

O'er the heath the heifer strays
Free;—(the furrow'd task is done)
Now the village windows blaze,
Burnish'd by the setting sun.

Now he sets behind the hill,
Sinking from a golden sky:
Can the pencil's mimic skill,
Copy the refulgent dye?

Trudging as the plowmen go,
(To the smoaking hamlet bound)
Giant-like their shadows grow,
Lengthen'd o'er the level ground.

Where the rising forest spreads,
Shelter for the lordly dome!
To their high-built airy beds,
See the rooks returning home!

As the lark with vary'd tune,
Carols to the evening loud;
Mark the mild resplendent moon,
Breaking through a parted cloud!

Now the hermit howlet peeps
From the barn, or twisted brake;
And the blue mist slowly creeps,
Curling on the silver lake.

As the trout in speckled pride,
Playful from its bosom springs;
To the banks, a ruffled tide
Verges in successive rings.

Tripping through the silken grass,
O'er the path-divided dale,
Mark the rose-complexion'd lass
With her well-pois'd milking pail.

Linnets with unnumber'd notes,
And the cuckow bird with two,
Turning sweet their mellow throats,
Bid the setting sun adieu.

PROLOGUE to FALSTAFF'S WEDDING.

Spoken by Mr. Dodd, in the Character of Mercury. (See p. 83.)

[Mercury descends from the clouds, flying across the stage: Re-enters, followed by a servant, carrying a counsellor's gown and wig.]

A LA MERCURE, equip'd from top to toe,

My godship's name and quality you know:
Commission'd from Apollo, I come down
To attend this bench of justices, the town,
Assembled here; all members of the quorum:
To lay a matter of complaint before 'em.

The errand's not in character, 'tis true;
But what our betters bid us, we must do.

Therefore

Therefore, t'appear with decency at session,
I've stole, you see, the garb of the profession.
This gown and band belong to sergeant
Prig—

And this—our brother Puzzle's learned
wig.— *Putting on the gown, &c.*

Dress makes the man, sirs, *vestis virum facit*—
So—now to business—Hem!—*sevestris placet*—
May't please your worships—Forgery, which
is grown—

To such a height as ne'er before was known—
I say, a forgery hath been committed,
By which king Pluto's Mirmidons, outwitted,
Certain choice spirits, in theatric shape,
Have suffer'd from Elysium to escape;
Of Shakespeare's offspring and ideal train,
Sprung Pallas-like from an immortal brain!
Their names—I have 'em down—but to be
brief,

Shall only just enumerate the chief.
Imprimis, with Madeira swell'd, and sack,
There's Sir John Falstaff, alias call'd Plump
Jack;

Next Captain Pistol, a notorious bully,
And Miss Dol Tearsheet, fam'd for jilting
cully;

The widow Quickly, Vintner, bawd and
With Bardolph, Peto, Nym—and several
more;

Link'd in a gang, each cut-purse with his
All arrant thieves and *dramatis personæ*;
Bent us, suppos'd, to prostitute or shame
Th' aforesaid Shakespeare's honour, name
and fame.

I shall not trespass on your worships time,
T' explain at full the nature of this crime:
But, poets having an exclusive right
To bring their mental progeny to light,
This right's invaded by the party 'peach'd;
Who, *in armis*, hath th' old bard o'er-
reach'd,

By counterfeiting of his hand, d' ye see,
Feloniously to set these vagrants free;
With base design t' adopt them for his own,
Tho' Shakespeare's property, and his alone.
Such is the fact.—A critic were an ass,
No doubt, to let such imposition pass;
Nor could a cheat so palpable succeed,
But that the captain of the guard could n't
read—

No, not for laughing, tho' to've sav'd his soul,
The scene and circumstances were so droll.

Pistol, with yellow night-cap patch'd with
red,

With mother Quickly was retir'd to bed;
And waking, swore, by Styx, he would not
come

Sans preparation, pike and beat of drum.
Of *agua-vita* having stole a baggon,

Bardolph and Nym were playing at snap-dra-
gon;

Sometimes proceeding from hard words to
As by mistake Nym seiz'd on Bardolph's nose.

With Falstaff sat Dol Tearsheet, cheek by
cheek,

And while she bol'd his chin and scratch'd
his

Slipp'd from his thumb his grandfire's copper
ring,

For love, not for the value, of the thing:
Then stole his empty purse; but no abuse;
'Twas only done to keep her hand in use:

He swearing, he'd be damn'd as soon as trust
his

Round belly more with Hal, or his chief-jub-
But this is wandering from the Point.—

They're here,

And on your summons ready to appear:
Please to proceed then to examination,
And be attentive to their information.

If, as your judgment cannot be erroneous,
You take this forgery to be felonious,
The author meaning fraud, I need not men-
tion

Your issuing warrants for his apprehension;
And when you've caught and into pieces tore
him,

Hang up his mangled carcase *in terrorum*;
In flagrant crimes the process should be short;
The law is clear—I leave it with the court.

EPILOGUE. Spoken by Mrs. PRITCHARD.
Enters reading a Card.

THE Muse of Shakespeare's compliment!
—A card

T'excuse this evening's enterprizing bard!
Great his presumption, to confess the truth:
But, as he pleads the passion of his youth,
Together with the magick of her charms,
Attracting him resistless to her arms;
Tho' somewhat by surprize, she owns the
suffer'd,

Yet, as no actual violence was offer'd,
She's willing, if the audience should agree,
For this one time to set the offender free.
We women soon forgive, if not forget,
The crimes our beauties make the men com-
mit;

Especially when once we're past our prime,
And Shakespear's muse, like me's the worse
for time.

For tho' she charm with fancy ever young,
Tho' heavenly musick dwell upon her tongue,
Lost many an artless smile and dimple fleck,
Which sat alluring on her virgin cheek;
Beauties, that laded on the gazer's eye,
And no cold-cream of comment can supply.

As for what Mercury in the prologue told
ye;

Pray, let not that from clemency with-hold ye
That Hermes was of old a lying blade,
And practis'd in imposture, as his trade;
The passion he, or classic lore deceives,
Of cheats, forestallers, higglers, hucksters,
& thieves.

Besides,—to tell you a stage-trick of ours—
But you'll not spread the secret out of doors,
The man was no more Mercury, than I am
Queen Hecuba, the wife of Trojan Priam.
A messenger from Phœbus! He a God!
I can assure you all, 'twas Mr. Dodd;
His dropping from the clouds, was all a sham,
And his pretended errand but a flum.

We've beathen gods of paste-board, made to fly,
On hempen cords across the painted sky;
Those canvas clouds, that dangle there above,

enveloping the throne itself of Jove!

His tale fictitious too, tho' told so glib;
For take it on my word, 'twas all a fib.
Old Falstaff in Elysium?—To my thinking,
So great his natural tendency to sinking,
That to the shades if he had once descended,
To bring him back, not Atlas had pretended.
Dramatic sprites (at least they tell me so)
Dwell not with saints above, nor devils below:

But, formed the imagination to engage
During their short-liv'd passage o'er the stage,
As mere ideal characters exist,
And stand as cyphers mark'd on nature's list;
To genius giv'n a delegated power
To form these transient beings of an hour,
Which, from this mimic world whene'er they go,

Are free to range in fancy's pimlico,
A limbo large and broad: Which in the schools

Is call'd by some the paradise of fools.

For nature *there*, their preservation
Is purchas'd by no game association:
The poaching plagiarist alone denied
A priv'lege granted to each bard beside;
Who, tho' a cottager, to try his skill,
May shoot or course, or hunt them down at will;

In his own paddock may the strays receive,
And scorn to ask a lordly owner's leave.

Not but that *here*, the author of the play,
By me begs leave submissively to say,
"None more than he reveres great Shake-
"speare's name,

"Or glows with zeal to vindicate his fame."

*Sequel to the Answer to the Sable Author of
Malevolus in the Mag. for Feb.*

THE tavern ranger, flush'd with gold and youth,

For to all order, decency, and truth,
Deems himself wise, and all who live by rules
A set of senseless, avaritious fools:

Vainly presumes his happiness compleat,
And fancies envy in each still retreat;

Who thinks no state of life there can be worse
Than sober head-piece, with an empty purse:

When if disease, by gracious heaven's sent,
To call the bold-fac'd sinner, to repent;

How oft, the misled hero vents a curse
On pain and doctor, landlady and nurse*.

Or if grim poverty, the wretch assails,
On cruel creditors enrag'd, he rails;

And ere a third of human date be run,
The pistol finishes, what vice begun.

The youth whose constitution will not bear
The modern revels of the debonnaire,

Prudent withdraws to temperate abodes,
And leaves the thoughtless in the common roads,

April, 1766.

* The last words of a late C—r of E—e were G—D—n you all together.

Defies detraction, pointed e'er so keen,
To bring him back to join the dang'rous scene.

He, who has deeper drank of folly's cup,
May see his folly, ere he drink it up;
If reason fails to shew him that he's wrong,
Nature dictates he cannot be so long.

Tho' purse supplies and constitution stout,
Yet age is sure sometime to find him out.

"The soul's dark cottage, batter'd and decay'd,
Let's in new light, thro' chinks which time
has made."

If deaf to reason, and to nature blind,
For life mispent, a sad account, behind;

To public scenes, the social—repairs,
Enjoys gay life, in all that gay appears,

Yea for the sake of company will go
And thrust his head into a puppet show,

Yet whilst at sober sinners thus he grieves,
Himself he most disturbs, himself deceives.

The shades of solitude, yield no repose
To him whose happiness in lumps flows,

But haunts the jovial, the convivial scene,
From sullen sadness, to divert his spleen,

Where fill'd with pride and punch, in virtue
spite,

On virtue's vot'ries, thus designs to write.

'Gainst lovely mansions, and delightful groves
Where such as he, alone, don't dare to
rove;

Retirements whereat libertines do shrink,
Because they cannot, or they dare not, think;

Where envy dwells not, nor convivial roar,
But temperance, for charity keeps store.

Fie naughty—this lesson mind henceforth,
Works without charity, are nothing worth;

Black is thy character, but pr'ythee try
To pluck the beam out of thine evil eye,

Let heavy judgments, on thine own head
fall,

Judge charitably, or judge not at all.

*To Mr. Derrick, upon his recalling his Orders
against dancing Minuets in Sacks.*

LYCURGUS of Bath,

Be not given to wrath,
Thy rigours the fair should not feel:

Still fix them your debtors,
Make laws like your betters,

And as fast as you make them—repeal.

EPITAPH on Mr. QUIN.

Written by Mr. GARRICK. (See p. 120.)

THAT tongue, which set the table on a
roar,

And charm'd the public ear, is heard no more!
Clos'd are those eyes, the harbingers of wit,

Which spoke, before the tongue, what
Shakespeare writ. [stretch'd forth,

Cold are those hands, which, living, were
At friendship's call, to succour modest worth.

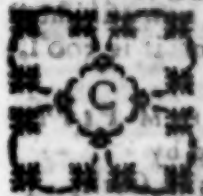
Here lies JAMES QUIN! deign, reader, to
be taught, [thought,

(Whate'er, thy strength of body force of
In nature's happiest mould however cast,) **T H E**

To his complexion thou must come at last.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

WEDNESDAY, March 26.



CAPTAIN Tinker, late commander of a squadron in the East Indies, was acquitted of some charges against him at a court martial.

M. Moufin Poufin, minister plenipotentiary from the court of Russia had his first private audience of his majesty.

MONDAY, 37.

St. James's. A convention for the final adjustments of the Canada bills was signed this day by the Right Honourable Henry Seymour Conway, Esq; one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, on the one part, and by his excellency the Count de Guerehy, ambassador from the most christian king, on the other.

TUESDAY, April 8.

A house was consumed by fire, near Milbank, Westminster.

Mathew Clarmont, Esq; was chosen governor, and **Sir Samuel Fludyer, bart.** deputy governor of the bank of England.

WEDNESDAY, 9.

The following gentlemen were chosen directors of the bank of England:

Gustavus Brander, Charles Boehm, Daniel Booth, Bart. Burton, John Cornwall, William Cooper, Philip de la Haise, Robert Dingley, Peter Gausson, Benjamin Hopkins, J. H. Langston, Lionel Lyde, Robert Marsh, Henry Plant, Thomas Thomas, Edmund Wilcox, William Bowden, Peter Du Cane, Richard Neave, Edward Payne, George Peters, John Sargent, Peter Theobald, John Weyland, Esqrs.

The following gentlemen were chosen directors of the Hon. East India company, viz.

William Barwell, Fitz Williams Barrington, Christopher Baron, Charles Chambers, Joseph Creswicke, Charles Cutts, George Cuming, Edward Holden Cruttenden, George Dudley, Peter Du Cane, jun. Josias Du Pre, John Harrison, Robert Jones, John Parloe, Frederick Pigou, John Purling, Thomas Rous, John Roberts, Henry Savage, Thomas Saunders, John Stephenson, Edward Wheeler, George Wombwell, Luke Seraf-ton, Esqrs.

Those marked with * are new ones.

THURSDAY, 10.

A Resolution and Order of the House of Commons.

R. solved,
THAT one third part of the remaining capital stock of annuities, after the rate of four pounds per centum per annum, granted in respect of certain navy, victualling, and transport bills and ordnance debentures, delivered in and cancelled pursuant to an act of the third year of his majesty's reign,

be redeemed and paid off on the 25th day of December next, after discharging the interest then payable in respect of the same.

Ordered,

That Mr. Speaker do forthwith give notice, that one third part of the remaining capital stock of the annuities, after the rate of four pounds per centum per annum, granted in respect of certain navy, victualling, and transport bills and ordnance debentures, delivered in and cancelled, pursuant to an act of the third year of his majesty's reign will be redeemed and paid off on the 25th day of December next, after discharging the interest then payable in respect of the same, agreeable to the clauses and powers of redemption contained in the said act.

Which resolution and order, thus signified and published by me, are to be sufficient notice of the re-payment of one third part of the principal sum for which the said annuities were established, and of the redemption of so much of the said annuities as are attending on the said third part.

J. CUST, speaker.

One thousand, eight hundred and twenty five pounds were collected at the anniversary feast and sermon of the London hospital.

FRIDAY, 11.

Westminster. This day his majesty came to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to

An act for raising a certain sum of money, by loans or exchequer bills, for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-six.

An act for repealing the duties granted upon cyder and perry, by an act made in the third year of his present majesty's reign; and for granting other duties on cyder and perry in lieu thereof; and for more effectually securing the duties on cyder and perry, imposed by several former acts.

And to several other public and private bills.

George Dudley, Esq; was elected chairman and **Thomas Rous, Esq;** deputy chairman, of the court of directors of the East India company.

The hereditary prince of Brunswick set out for Dover, to embark for France, in his way to Italy. Next day he embarked for Calais and arrived safely there.

SATURDAY, 12.

Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when **Robert and James Shack**, for stealing a mare, **Jane Proud**, for robbing her master, **Thomas Smith** for a highway robbery, **William Crompton**, for personating a sailor, in order to receive his prize money, **Peter Haickey**, for stealing money in a dwelling house, and **John Bevan**, for robbing

his master, received sentence of death; forty, to be transported for seven years, one to be branded, and five to be whipped.

TUESDAY, 15.

Above one hundred convicts were shipped off, from Newgate to the plantations.

Mr. Alderman Trecothick was elected one of the sheriffs of this city, &c. in the room of Mr. Charlwood, deceased.

THURSDAY, 17.

At the anniversary feast of the small-pox hospitals, 370l. 2s. 3d. was collected for those charities.

SATURDAY, 19.

Arrived a messenger from Falmouth, who came in the Lisbon packet, and brought an account, that the Admiral Stevens packet, which sailed from Bengal the 3d of October, was arrived there from India leaky, with the news of Lord Clive's arrival at Bengal, in the Kent Indiaman. Captain Mills, in company with the Asia, Captain Inglis; that the Grenville, Captain Jenner, was arrived at fort St. George; and that one of the company's ships homeward bound, was put into Batavia in distress, supposed to be the Admiral Pocock, which has been a missing ship, and on which insurance of fifty per cent. has been given. On his lordship's arrival, (which was on the 3d of May last) he was received with the greatest demonstrations of joy; he immediately went up the country as far as Patna, where he concluded a peace with the Nabob, who has agreed to allow the company 3,000,000 of rupees; and then his lordship returned back to Bengal.

Extract of a Letter from Bengal, September 28, 1765.

"Lord Clive being arrived at Bengal, directly joined the army at Eliabad, and in two months returned to Bengal, having completed his wishes without a single blow. He has established peace throughout the provinces and reduced the whole country under the jurisdiction of the East India company, so they are the sole masters of that important territory. They are to collect all the revenues of the kingdom, and to appoint all the public officers, &c. His lordship is busy in fixing barracks in every part where it is necessary to keep the natives in proper subjection. He has settled an annual salary of fifty lack, upon the Nabob, and near that sum, (as it is reported) upon the king or Mogul; the company receive the remainder of the revenues, amounting to between two and three millions yearly.

This is a glorious acquisition, and will still be more so when his lordship has completed his plan in settling the trade of the country, which his lordship has much at heart.

TUESDAY, 22.

St. James's. The ratification of a convention for the final adjustment of the Ca-

nada bills were this day exchanged with his excellency the Count de Guerny, ambassador from the most christian king.

The fine statue of Mr. Pitt, to be placed in the Guildhall at Cork, is now finished by Mr. Wilton; the expence of it is 500l. The following is the inscription.

The Right Honourable WILLIAM PITT.

This statue was erected by

The corporation and citizens of Cork,

As a lasting memorial of gratitude.

Anno 1766.

Nil oriturum alias nil ortum tale satentes. Hor.

A Short Abstract of the Late Cyder Act.

"That the two acts of parliament made in the third and fourth of his present majesty, imposing an additional duty on cyder and perry, be repealed; and that from and after the 5th of July, 1766, all the duties by the said two acts created, with the powers and regulations by them established, except as to arrears and penalties by them incurred, and in lieu thereof other duties are imposed, viz. 3l. to be paid per ton by the retailers on foreign cyder and perry imported; six shillings per hoghead on cyder and perry made in Great Britain, and sold by retail, and to be paid by the retailer, and 16s. and 8d. on each hoghead of cyder and perry made in Great Britain, and consigned to any factor for sale; and all persons receiving cyder and perry in Custody deemed factors, unless from fruit of their own growth.

It having been represented to the king, that on the 6th of December 1764, a most audacious and wicked attempt was made to assassinate Thomas Walker, Esq; of Montreal, one of his majesty's justices of the peace for that district, by a number of persons in disguise, who, after giving him above fifty wounds and contusions, many of them of the most dangerous nature, left him for dead; but not till they had cut off a part of his right ear, which they carried off in triumph: His majesty, for the bringing to justice the persons concerned, has promised his pardon, &c. to any one of them who shall surrender himself and make discovery of his accomplices.

The Lord Mayor has nominated Peter Godfrey, Robert Darling, Samuel White, Giles Greedy, and John Elmes, Esqrs. as fit and proper persons for sheriffs of this city, &c.

Report of the State of the City Hospitals, 1766.

St. Bartholomew's.

Cured and discharged from this hospital	3389
Out-patients relieved with advice and medicines	3463
Trusses given by the hospital to	18
Disse by private hands	15
Buried this year	314
Remaining under cure	495
Out-patients	1276

Total 7780
St.

St. Thomas's Hospital.
 Cured and discharged from this hospital, 8122
 In-patients ————— 3430
 Out-patients ————— 276
 Buried this year ————— 455
 Remaining under care ————— 181
 Out-patients —————
 Total 7465

Christ's Hospital.
 Children put forth apprentices, and discharged out of this hospital last year, ten whereof were instructed in the mathematics ————— 184

Buried the last year ————— 19
 Remaining in this hospital ————— 1029

Bedford Hospital.
 Vagrants, &c. relieved and discharged, 570
 Maintained in several trades, &c. 77

Bethlehem Hospital.
 Admitted into this hospital, 211
 Cured, ————— 150
 Buried, ————— 40
 Remaining under cure, ————— 271

The affixes at Hereford, was a maiden one. At Exeter five were capitally convicted; at Taunton four; at Stafford ten, six of whom were reprieved; at Warwick three, but reprieved; at Bury four, one of them for murder who was executed accordingly; at Coventry one; for Yorkshire seven, four of whom were reprieved; at Lancaster one, but reprieved; at Shrewsbury seven; at Northampton three, two of whom were reprieved; at Loughborough was a maiden affix. (See p. 165.)

Mrs. Ogilvie's infant is dead, and she herself got over to France. (See p. 165.)

Two men have been killed, by the blowing up of a coal pit at Walker colliery, near Newcastle. The wretch who so inhumanly murdered his wife and children (See p. 165.) died a papist, and said he killed his wife because she was an heretic. The woman for the murder of the girl at Bury, protested her innocence to the last. (See p. 165.)

Worcester, April 10. Last Tuesday evening about eight o'clock, a comet appeared in the western part of the Heavens, with a lucid tail of considerable length, diverging from the comet's body towards the Zenith. Its altitude, at about a quarter past eight, was $30^{\circ} \frac{1}{2}$; Azimuth, at the same time, about 67° from the north; its longitude about 14° of Taurus, with near nine degrees north latitude. The nucleus, or head of the comet, was situated just above the tail of aries, near to Mulsu; the tail ascending from it was about one degree and a quarter in length, and extends in a right line from the sun, directly towards the two stars in the feet of Perseus. Its density was a little before ten; but, by its position, must rise with the sun next morning.

A farm house has been consumed by fire at Sheere, near Guildford, in Surry.

Cambridge, April 4. The right hon. Lady Mount Stewart, countess of Bute, has presented to Trinity College, agreeable to the will of her late father, Edw. Wortley Montague, Esq; a very ancient marble, with a Greek inscription, from the inhabitants of Sigeum to Ptolemy Setre, supposed to have been done about 270 years before the birth of Christ.

By letters from Fort Johnson we learn, that eighteen young white women have lately been married to as many young Indian chiefs; and that Sir William Johnson gives all possible encouragement to intermarriages with the Indians, which has long been practised by every other nation in America but the English.

Extract of a Letter from Madrid, March 27.

"As the Spanish dress made it difficult to distinguish one person from another; and as the authors of many disorders lately committed here especially in the night, thereby escaped discovery; the king, to prevent these abuses, issued an ordinance forbidding the use of flapped hats and long cloaks, &c. and ordering 5000 lamps to be fixed up for lighting the city. The persons charged by the ministry with the execution of this ordinance, having acted with an ill-judged rigour, the populace rose against them. On the 23d, about four in the afternoon, a troop of mutineers appeared in the streets with flapped hats and long cloaks; and after having forced the guard which attempted to stop them, they attacked the house of the president of the council, and that of the Marquis de Squillace, minister of the finances: they broke all the lamps and obliged every person they met with, either on foot or in carriages, to let down the brims of their hats. Towards nine in the evening some patrols of horse and foot were detached from the palace, who dispersed the mutineers and at midnight tranquility was entirely re-established in all the quarters of the city; but the next day, at seven in the morning, the people assembled again, and upwards of thirty thousand of them, both men and women, marched towards the palace, crying long live the king! The Sieur O'Reilly, field marshal, to whom the king had given the command of all the troops that were at Madrid, proposed to his majesty the dispersing of this seditious mob by employing against them the means of force and rigour; but his majesty expressed the greatest repugnance to shedding the blood of his subjects; there were, however, some muskets fired, which killed six or seven persons. The king thought proper at last to shew himself, about five in the evening, in the great balcony, in the middle of the palace, whether the mutineers ran in shoals, still crying, long live the king! They demanded, first, the repeal of the edict for altering their dress; secondly, the lessening of the

the price of bread and oil; and thirdly, the suppression of the company which had undertaken to furnish Madrid with provisions. His majesty designed to grant what they demanded, and they retired with the most lively demonstrations of joy and submission. All being thus pacified, the king thought proper to set out the 25th in the morning for Aranjuez. As soon as the people heard of this, they mutinied again, under pretence that their fidelity was suspected and demanded that the king should return to his capital. His majesty sent answer that he doubted not the fidelity of his subjects; but that he would not return to Madrid till order and tranquillity was perfectly re-established. This answer of the king having been communicated to the people the 26th in the morning, by the secretary of the council of Castile, all the mutineers separated immediately, after delivering up the arms which they had seized, and from that moment all has been quiet.

The marquis and the marchioness de Squille, are set out for Carthagena, from whence they will repair to Naples with their family; and the king has given the charge of minister of the finances to Don Miguel Mousquin, first commissioner of that department, and secretary of the sovereign council of war."

Extract of a Letter from Calcutta, dated Oct. 1st, 1765.

SOON after the meeting of the select committee, they thought it highly necessary to endeavour to restore a firm and lasting tranquillity, as soon as possible, to those distracted countries, and thereby revive the long drooping spirit of trade, and secure to the poor native his life and property, by putting the government under such regulations as to prevent all future wars, rebellions, and oppressions, as far as human prudence could prevent and bind them. The committee accordingly debated, and gave full powers to Lord Clive, and General Carnac, to go up the country and establish a peace with the king or great mogul, who was then with our army in Suja Dowla's dominions, near Benares; the peace was happily concluded between the king, Suja Dowla (his grand vicer) and the English East India company, among many other circumstances, contains the following, viz. to restore to Suja Dowla all his dominions, on the terms of his paying the king a clear royal revenue of one million two hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling annually, and to allow the English East India company an uninterrupted trade through them duty free. As the kingdom of Bengal and its annexed provinces used to pay to the king by way of royal revenues, about the same sum with the above stipulation made to the king, though the several deductions for the maintenance of officers, &c.

&c. on that account, reduced that sum considerably, and as the nabobs of Bengal have thrown off their allegiance to the throne and paid no royal rents since the invasion of the famous Nadir Shah, or Kouli Khan, into this empire, in the years 1738 and 1739, who took the capital of Dehli, and the great mogul himself prisoner, since then neither Bengal, nor any of the more distant provinces, have paid any revenues to the throne, the king therefore, willing to recover the right of these from Bengal, agreed with Lord Clive to invest the English East India company with full power, right and authorities, to collect the ancient royal rent of these countries for themselves, on condition of their duly paying to him, therefrom, the clear sum of three hundred and twenty thousand pounds sterling annually; the overplus arising from these countries to be the company's property which will amount to about twice as much more of all charges.

To which is to be added, that the king has made the company his royal tenants, or perpetual landholders, of the three provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, which was the rank and privilege invested heretofore in the nabobs of Bengal, but not to exclude the nabob entirely from the possessions of his ancestors, the East India company have engaged to pay him annually 700,000 l. ster. out of these revenues, for the support of his dignity and some troops; so that now, both the power and vitals of this government, being invested in the hands of the company only, neither the present, nor any future nabob of these provinces, can, if they would, interrupt, or be oppressive to the established government; for the best of them, when they have it in their power, are not to be trusted; and the company must be at the expence of keeping a good standing army here, both to awe our neighbours into peace and quietness, and to repel any foreign power, whether Europeans or others, whose jealousy or avarice our great acquisitions may excite to invade us.

Besides these extraordinary grants from the king, Lord Clive has also engaged him to make over to the company, lands on the coast of Coromandel about Masulipatnam, and other places, where the French had, some years ago, very opulent possessions, to be now under the presidency of Madras, of value equal to what his lordship has obtained for the company in Bengal, the whole amounting to three millions of pounds sterling annually; glorious acquisitions surely! for as to the grants heretofore obtained by Mr. ——— which his supporters in Europe made such prodigious boasts of, they did not exceed 650,000 l. annually, more than which was yearly eat up by our very great military expence in the wars, so that in reality the company were not a shilling gainers

gainers at the year's end, not to consider that those lands were the purchase of the treaty made with Cassim Aly Cawn, in 1760, to supplant him in the Nabobship, which subsequently brought the company's affairs, in these parts, to the very brink of ruin, by the furious war that succeeded, and the bloody massacre of too many of our brave countrymen.

Our present opulent acquisitions will not only pay off all the necessary charges of government, both civil and military, at the three presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, but also furnish money sufficient to provide the annual investments of the different Indian goods, that may be wanted for all the ships that the company yearly send to this part of the world, as well as sufficient to supply the exigencies of the company to the China markets, instead of their being necessitated to send out, as heretofore, large sums of money, or bull on, part for India, but the greater part to purchase the commodities of that ingenious and politic people; so that now the article of the exportation of so much ready specie, which has been so grating to the nation, will be hereby entirely removed, and in lieu of it, nothing but the manufactures of our own country need be shipped off for the East Indies, for which the company will receive their usual full cargoes of all the rich Indian and China commodities in return. Happy gentlemen who have thus been the fortunate instruments to enrich their native country, restore peace and prosperity (which already begin to flourish) to their distracted states, and do equal honour to themselves, which the most rigorous justice must allow them; for you may rely on the full assurance of one who fully knows, that neither Lord Clive, nor any one of the gentlemen of the select committee had, or will, benefit themselves a single shilling by these acquisitions, or by any other means, than those which the paths of honest industry leave open to all the world, as well as to themselves.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Feb. 27. **W**ILLIAM Cracraft, Esq; was married to Miss Drax.

March 1. Lord Hinchinbroke, to lady Eliz. Montague, only daughter of the earl of Halifax—6. Rev. Mr. Fowler, to Miss Skynnes—William Richardson, Esq; to Miss Coulton—Francis Poole, Esq; to Miss Williams—Robert Cobb, Esq; to Miss Godfrey, a 10,000 l. fortune—8. Charles Grave Hudson, Esq; to Miss Palmer—10. John Crofts, Esq; to Miss Barton—Stephen Poulton, Esq; to Miss Agnes Hetherington—15. Right hon. earl of Drogheda, to lady Anne Conway, eldest daughter of the earl of Hertford—16. William Byfield, Esq; to Miss Letitia Cox—

20. John Mariotte, Esq; to Miss Foxall—22. Thomas Metcalfe, Esq; to Miss Hope—23. Charles Clarke, Esq; to Miss Radcliffe—31. James Dagge, Esq; to Mrs. Ruthworth—Col. William Amherst, to Miss Eliza Paterson.

April 2. Hon. Charles Hope Weir, to Miss Nelly Dunbar—His grace the duke of Beaufort, to the hon. Miss Eliz. Boscawen, daughter of the late brave admiral Boscawen—3. Richard Bingham, Esq; to Miss Sophia Halfey—Walter Braithwaite, Esq; to Mrs. Tull—4. John Crowe, Esq; to Miss Graville—9. Michael Power, Esq; to Miss Newbery—13. Barnard Carew, Esq; to Miss Lucy Tompkins—14. Rev. Mr. Digby, to Miss Cox—17. John Richardson Esq; to Miss Calmady—20. Hon. Stephen Fox, Esq; eldest son of Lord Holland, to Miss Polly Fitzpatrick, daughter of the earl of Ossory—Mr. Joseph Paxton, an eminent mercer, at Coventry, to Miss Goodell.

Lately. Robert Armitage, Esq; to Miss Braithwaite—Edward Baker, Esq; to Miss Smith, niece of the late Lord Dudley—Chase Price, Esq; member for Leominster, to Miss Evelyn—Samuel Lefingham, Esq; to Miss Forrest—Rev. Mr. Huish to Miss Hornsby—Robert Linton Esq; to Miss Floyd—Rev. Mr. Fisher, to Miss Roscoe—Crisp Sheard, Esq; to Miss Wilkinson—Rev. and hon. Mr. Egerton, to Miss Lowther—Sir Jervas Clifton, bart, to Miss Lloyd.

March 3. Lady of the bishop of Sodor and Man, was delivered of a daughter—6. Dukes of Marlborough of a son and heir.—9. Honourable Mrs. Roper, of a daughter.—11. Mrs. Caswell, of David street, of a son—Lady Blois, of a son and heir.—21. Mrs. Evelyn, of Jermyn street, of a daughter—30. Mrs. Northover, of Winchester street of a daughter.

April 2. Mrs. Mendez, of Crutched Friars, of a son.—10. Mrs. Dundas, of Hanover square, of a son and heir.—27. Lady Gibbons, of a daughter.—Mrs. Keck, of Bath, of a son and heir.

DEATHS.

Feb. 23. **J**ANE Robins, of Stoke-lane, in Somersetshire, aged 100, and Anne Arnold, of Evercreech in the same county, aged 102—Francis Gregg, of South-Audley street, Esq;—24. Isaac Brame, of Hampstead, Esq;—25. Countess of Hillsborough, at Naples—27. Hon. gen. Durand—Rev. Mr. William Geo. Barnes, forty years lecturer of St. Bride's Fleetstreet—Mr. Lock, an eminent tobacco merchant.

March 2. Henry Pye, Esq; member for Berkshire—7. Pole Cosby, Esq;—8. Miss Molly Mogg, well remembered from the song bearing her name—10. Right hon. Lord Viscount Mount Cashel succeeded by his eldest son Stephen, now viscount—Lumley Hungerford Keate, of Bath, Esq;—15. Rev. Dr. George

George Coningsbey, rector of Pencomb, in Herefordshire—Rev. Dr. Ridding, archdeacon of Surry—16. Thomas Carew, Esq; member for Minehead—Right hon. John, earl De la Warr, &c. &c. knight of the Bath, a lieut. gen. and of the privy council, &c. &c. succeeded in honours and estate by his eldest son, viscount Cantalupo, now earl Delawarr—Lady Molyneux, aunt to Lord Molyneux—Right hon. Thomas Lord Erskine—William Woolfe, Esq;—Samuel Perrott, of Mile-end, Esq;—5. Peter Daniel Muilman, Esq;—Lady Douglas, wife of Sir James, member for Kello—29. Relict of Sir James Ferguson, late a lord of session in Scotland—Edmund Hayton, an eminent silk merchant—30. Mr. Thomas Payne of the post office, formerly a bookseller—Winstmore Ellis, of Curzon street, Esq;

April 1. Godfrey Pal'n, of Cecil street, Esq;—Thomas Wotton, of Point Pleasant, in Surry, in the commission of the peace for Surry, and of the court of assistants of the Stationers company—4. Rev. John Taylor, L.L.D. chancellor of Lincoln, a canon residentiary of St. Paul's, &c. &c.—Mr. Sedgwick, an eminent haberdasher in Cheapside—6. Right hon. Hervey, viscount Mount Morris of Ireland—9. Miss Blois, sister of the late Sir Charles—William Scott, Esq; late an eminent clothier at Stourbridge—10. Right hon. Lady Harriot Brudenell, youngest daughter of the earl of Cardigan—11. Benj. Charleswood, Esq; one of the present sheriffs of London, &c.—Dr. Thomas Lidderdale, a physician at Lynn, Norfolk—13. Thomas Lytler, Esq; member for Salop—Barthol. Aldrich, an eminent merchant—Thomas Meriton, Esq; aged ninety-three, a captain in the navy.

Lately. Rev. Dr. John Leland, so well known and greatly esteemed for his learned writings in defence of the Christian religion, aged seventy-five—Mrs. Cibber, the celebrated actress—Tho. Cottle, Esq; solicitor-general at St. Kitt's—John Aislabe, Esq; of Yorkshire—Mr. Cotterel, patentee of the affidavit-office, in Chancery—Robert Proby, Esq; a solicitor in Chancery—Reverend Dr. Davis, prebendary of Canterbury—John Elvin, Esq; a sugar refiner—Dr. Poulter, of Bath—James Cotes, of Woodcote in Shropshire, Esq;—Patrick Home, of Wedderburn, near Berwick, Esq;—Tho. Musgrave, of Taunton, Esq;—Geo. Bunce of Great Marlborough street, Esq;—Mr. Munday, a common-council-man of Bishopgate ward—Mr. Cottrel, of the almonry, aged an hundred.—Lady Bayley, of the Isle of Anglesea—Rev. Mr. Grey, uncle to the earl of Thanet—Mrs. Leat, of Downham Market, Norfolk, aged 112—Hon. Mr. Marsham, son of lord Romney—John Lloyd of Anglesea, Esq;—James Macey, of Lyndhurst, in the New Forest, who was christened the day Charles II. was crowned.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.
St. James's, Jan. 28. The hon. and rev. S. Francis Seymour is appointed dean of Wells—Thomas Hurd, M. A. a prebendary of Windsor.

From the rest of the Papers.

Rev. Mr. John Edwards was presented to the living of Bransstone, in Northamptonshire—Mr. Hodgson, to a prebend of Hereford—Mr. James Edwards, to the vicarage of Landyfn in Pembrokeshire.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Extract of a Letter from Rome, dated March 25.

"A GREEABLE to the promise I made in my last, you have here some further anecdotes relating to a family, which for many years had been treated by this court and in this city, with the highest observance, and all possible marks of honour and distinction; but observe, my good friend, from what follows the vicissitude of human affairs. In some of the news-papers, which we see here, from England, we meet with tolerably good accounts of a late notable event, and the immediate consequences, excepting with regard to a great discord hinted at between the two brothers, which, there is good reason to believe, is far from being true: Nor do your news-papers (I observe) speak pompously enough of the old gentleman's funeral, especially with regard to ornamenting the church in which he lay in state, which was surprisingly rich and beautiful; the whole at the pope's expence. But here seemed to end his regard for the family, in not acknowledging his son as successor to his father's titles, &c. Prince Charles arrived here not long after his father's death, with the travelling name of Count Douglas; and now I don't really know what to call him, as the pope, on the one hand, refuses him the titles he pretends to, and he, on the other, will be satisfied with no less than those his father had given him here. The cardinal his brother has on this occasion exerted himself very warmly in his behalf, which is well known by a long memorial presented to the pope by the said cardinal, even before his brother the prince's arrival in Rome; for on the old Chevalier's death, the cardinal perceiving the little disposition in the court of Rome to acknowledge or receive his brother in a manner suitable to his dignity, wrote the above mentioned memorial, apparently with a double view, which was either to move them to change their councils, or to shame them for their ingratitude to his family, which had suffered so much for adhering to their interests; and though the said memorial has never been printed, yet there have been so many written copies handed about, that it is become, in a manner, as public as if it had

had been printed: And from it we learn, that in September last, the pope then being at Villagietura at Castallo Gondolfo, and Cardinal George Francesco Albani, for a due reception to be given to his brother as successful in his negotiation, wrote to Cardinal York, acquainting him, that he had found his holiness in the most cheerful and warm disposition to favour his family in all that he could wish, using these precise words, "That he should esteem it as the greatest glory of his reign to follow the example of his predecessors towards them." Upon this promise and assurance, Cardinal York dispatches a courier to the prince his brother, to hasten his coming here, and begun to dispose every thing for his grand reception, even to the ordering of rich liveries, &c. &c. but upon the actual death of his father, this gay scene soon clouded and changed, and the prince when he came met indeed with a very cool reception; and alas! is now only great in titles from his own immediate dependants; for amongst the Grandees of Rome, his brother is the only one who dares shew him the respects he claims, for which he has been reproved for falling below his superior rank as cardinal: So that Prince Charles can neither receive visits from the Roman nobility, nor pay them any; and they are absolutely forbid to shew him any other respect than those of a private gentleman, and he, on his part, insists on those due to a monarch. Happening at the funeral of the old chevalier to mix in the crowd, where there were some English gentlemen speaking to an English Jesuit, who had been employed in translating the old gentleman's will into Italian, for it was written originally by the old chevalier himself in English, and, as the Jesuit said, excellently well wrote too; the gentlemen asked the Jesuit (if it was not improper) what were the contents of the will? He told them, that though he left his real estate (which, he supposed, amounted to about forty thousand crowns a year, exclusive of pensions) to his eldest son, and likewise a box of jewels belonging to the crown of Poland, formerly pledged to the Sobieski family, now his, in right of his mother, if not redeemed; yet the jewels of his own family he left to be divided between his two sons. This, to the best of my remembrance, was the substance of the will, which, I hope, for the present at least, will prove enough to satisfy your curiosity."

Verfailles, March, 19. The duke de Fleury a peer of France, has been appointed governor of Lorraine and Bar, and the duke de

Nivernois, the lieutenant-general for those duchies.

Paris, April 11. The parliament of Brittany is augmented by seven or eight of its members, who have resumed their functions. On the 20th of last month, they issued an Arret, importing, that a libel entitled, "A journal of what passed in Brittany, from the sending of the king's declaration of the 21st of November, 1763, to the 22d of the same month in 1765," should be publicly burnt by the hands of the common hangman; and the same was done accordingly.

Amsterdam, March 29. The general assembly of the East-India company has agreed to a dividend of 10 per cent. to be paid to the proprietors of the stock of that company the 12th of May next.

The same assembly has nominated a deputation to go to the Hague, and present to the prince stadtholder the diploma of director general and governor general of that company.

Hague, April 15. The prince of Orange went this morning, with a great retinue, to Leyden, to be installed at the head of the university.

Hague, April 18. The West-India company of this republick has granted the same prerogatives and authority to the prince of Orange as the East-India company had done before, and yesterday a deputation from their corporation presented his serene highness with the commission of director and governor-general of the company.

Copenhagen, April 5. On the 3d inst. the marriage between their royal highnesses the prince royal of Sweden, and the princess royal of Denmark, was declared at court. And on the same day the said marriage was publicly declared at the court of Sweden.

Warsaw, March 21. The king has ordered the town of Dantzick to give proofs of the right they pretend to have, not to permit the other subjects of this kingdom to send their goods down the Vistula to sea: and likewise of their right to be a staple town.

*** There has been lately published a little pamphlet intitled Political Debates, in which there may perhaps be some words or sentences that were made use of by the gentlemen to whom they are attributed, but as they are far from being genuine or correct, we would not so far impose upon our readers as to give them as speeches that were really made upon this occasion; however, if our readers insist upon it, they shall have them as soon as we can spare room.

Several ingenious pieces of our correspondents, in prose and verse, are deferred till our next, when, Mr. Battison's note, and the verses to Miss Sally M— will be inserted: the life of pope Sixtus and some other productions will be continued. The pieces signed Amator Ecclesie, Veritas, and the verses to Aurelia are received and will be considered.